

**Q&A:** WHO WAS THE **REAL SHERLOCK HOLMES?**

NEW!

# HISTORY REVEALED

BRINGING THE PAST TO LIFE
ISSUE 8 // OCTOBER 2014 // £3.99



## AL CAPONE
When 'Scarface' ruled Chicago

## WORLD WAR I IN COLOUR
Rare photos from a century ago

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**HISTORY'S GREATEST RUNNERS-UP**
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# ELIZABETH

## THE LAST OF THE TUDORS
Behind the mask of England's enigmatic Queen

**SOCRATES**
The man who talked himself to death

**LIFE AFTER THE ROMANS**
Enter the Dark Ages

**THE GREAT ESCAPE**
On the run with the real POWs who got away

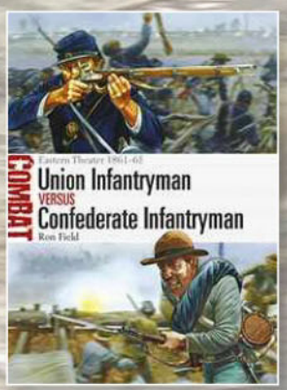
# COMBAT

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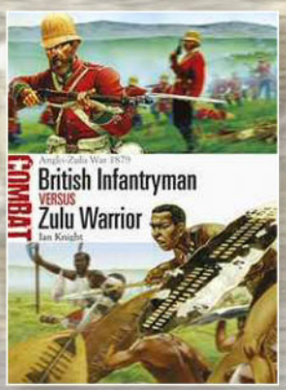





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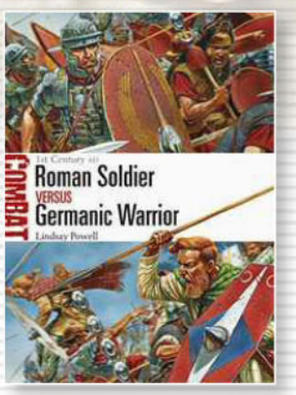

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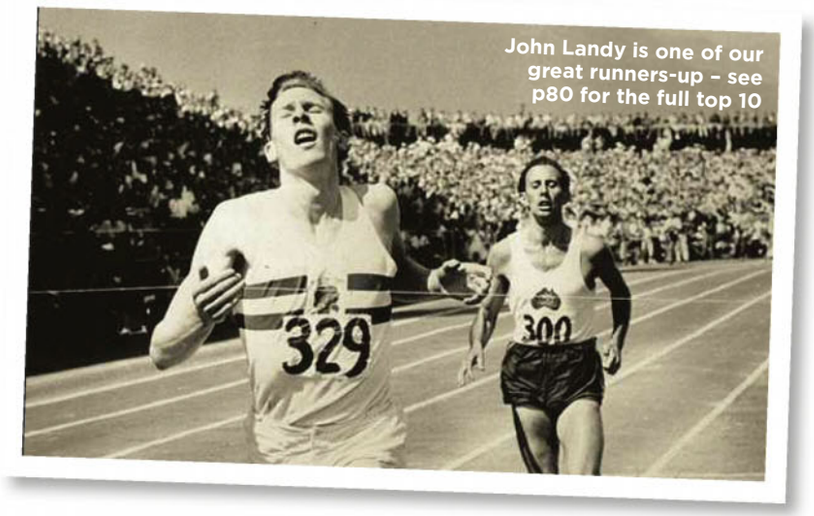


Testing times bring out the best – and the worst – in people, and history is littered with such tales. In an age **dominated by strong male characters**, Elizabeth had to work at least twice as hard to establish herself as a leader. And, at a time of **religious turmoil and political unrest**, that she retained her dignity to the end is testament to her power. Whether you agree with her actions or not, there's no denying that her's is one of the key lives in the **history of the British Isles** (*p26*).

On the other hand, we have those who see opportunity when others see hardship. Take the **rise of Al Capone**, who thrived during the Prohibition era in 1920s America (*p70*).

Then there's the triumphant spirit of the **prisoners who escaped the Nazis** during World War II – familiar to us through *The Great Escape*. But did you know the three POWs who made it home were not Brits or Americans, but **two Norwegians and a Dutchman**? (*p82*).

Going much further back, another act of bravery – or was it foolhardiness? – comes from Greek philosopher Socrates. He had the chance to **free himself from his death sentence**, but chose not to take it, for fear of going against his principles. Be honest, would you do the same? (*p75*).



John Landy is one of our great runners-up – see p80 for the full top 10

As ever, this is just a small selection of the wealth of stories you'll find between here and the back cover. Enjoy the issue and **do write in to tell us your thoughts**.

Happy reading!

**Paul McGuinness**
Editor

**Don't miss our November issue, on sale 16 October**

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## ON THE COVER

Your key to the big stories...




## THIS MONTH WE'VE LEARNED...

**30**
Shots fired in as many seconds in the legendary 1881 gunfight at the OK Corral. *See page 16.*

**$27,900**
The amount per week – in today's money – offered by Al Capone to Prohibition agent Eliot Ness as a bribe. *See page 72.*

**6**
Mary's age when she became Queen of the Scots. That's her age in days, not years. *See page 32.*

ON THE COVER: ALAMY X2, BRIDGEMAN IMAGES X1, GETTY X1, THINKSTOCK X3, COVER IMAGE ENHANCEMENT - CHRISSTOCKERDESIGN.CO.UK / ON THIS PAGE: PRESS ASSOCIATION



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Three men who escaped the Nazis

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**QUESTIONING EVERYTHING**
Why did Socrates keep asking 'why?'

BRIDGEMAN IMAGES X1, THE REGIMENTAL MUSEUM OF THE ROYAL WELSH X1, THINKSTOCK X1

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OCTOBER 2014

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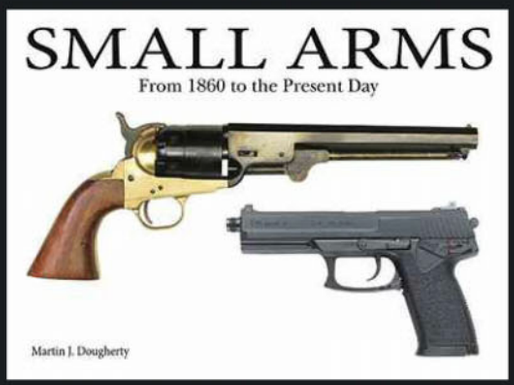
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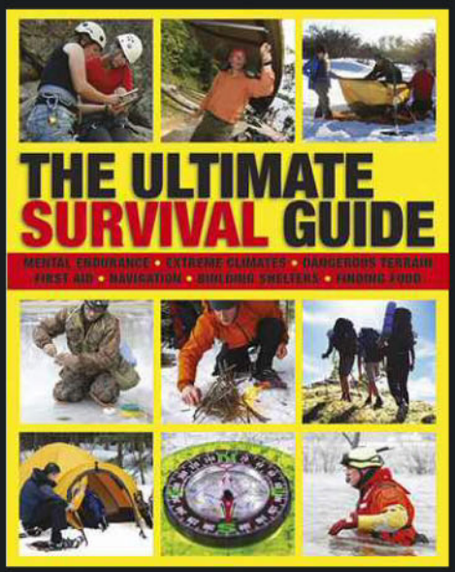


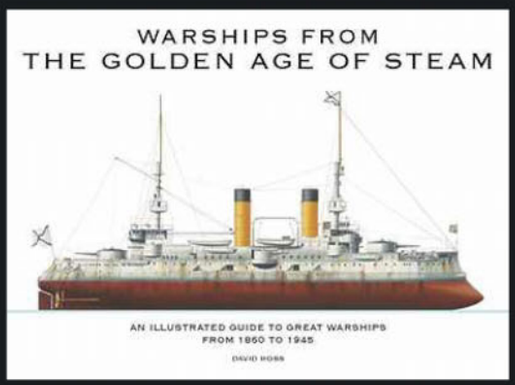


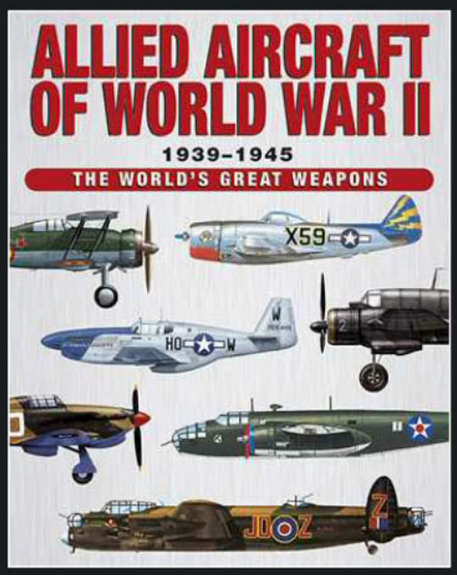
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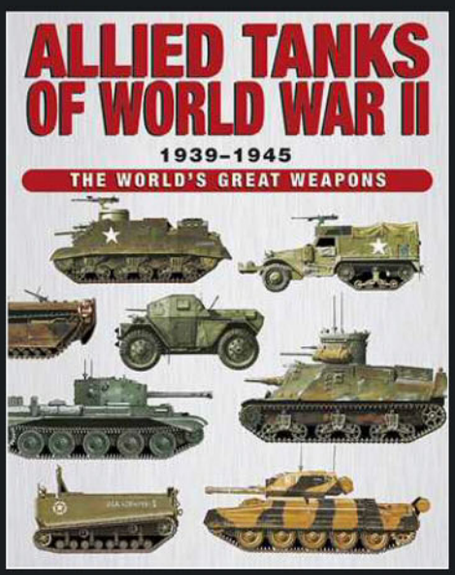
# Great new titles from Amber Books

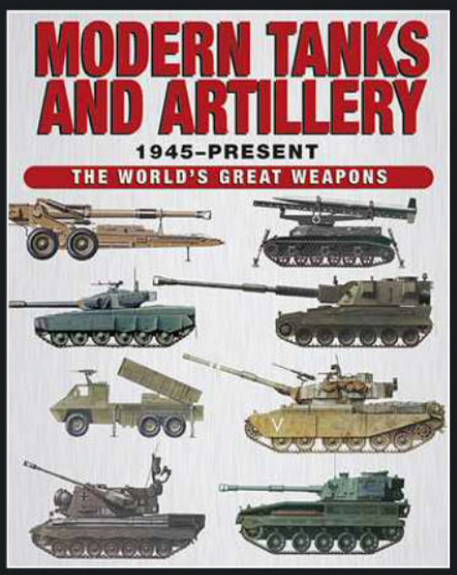



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# READERS' LETTERS

Get in touch – share your opinions on history and our magazine




LETTER OF THE MONTH

## DREAMING OF SPACE

I have bought the magazine since its inception and it is a high quality, entertaining and informative read. I had to write to you regarding the Space Race article in issue 6 (August 2014) as it brought back such fantastic childhood memories.

Despite being born in 1962, I vividly remember the black and white Apollo 11 coverage. My school friends were all into the space craze of the times and we all wanted to be astronauts! I remember Christmas presents comprising of books about space, Saturn 5 Airfix models, die cast metal lunar modules, plastic space helmets et al. I also remember the Shell garages selling the *Man In Flight* collector coins, which I still have.

The feature on Buzz Aldrin and the magnitude of trying to cope with everyday living after being in space was enlightening. By the way, none of us became astronauts I became a civil servant. Just as well, as I developed a fear of heights!

**My school friends were all into the space craze and we all wanted to be astronauts!**

**Dermot MacLennan,** County Londonderry




**Dermot MacLennan wins *Maps: Their Untold Stories* by Rose Mitchell and Andrew Janes. Published by Bloomsbury, worth £30. This richly illustrated hardback explores how the art of mapmaking has evolved over the last 700 years.**

**Brilliant Amelia Earhart article (September 2014). Another one of history's mysteries we may never solve.**
Gabby Cancello

## ENDING APARTHEID

Your article on Nelson Mandela (Top 10 Greatest Underdogs, August 2014) states that "in 1994, four years after his release, apartheid was abolished."

In the interests of accuracy, I wish to point out that apartheid had largely been abolished before Mr Mandela was released.

Although too numerous to mention here, most if not all of the apartheid laws had been repealed by 1994. A few might serve as examples:

The Black Education Act of 1953 was repealed in 1980, effectively ending job reservation. The Immorality Act of 1927 and the Mixed Marriage Act of 1956 were both repealed in 1985. The Native Urban Areas Consolidation Act of 1945 was repealed in 1986, while the 1957 Group Areas Act was repealed in 1991.

The Population Registration Act, which required all South Africans to be classified by race, was signed into law in 1950, but was repealed in 1991.

The separate development policy, splitting South Africa into Bantustans (territories for black inhabitants) was repealed in 1993.

The then president Mr FW de Klerk deserves credit for much of the initiative in repealing these apartheid laws.

**James Cannon,** Essex




**Loving your magazine, I get it religiously every month and love your articles.**
Jodie Anna Thompson

## SAVING RICHARD III'S REPUTATION

My favourite underdogs (Top 10, August 2014) are Richard III – a man who is more sinned against than a sinner – and Mary, Queen of Scots, whose heart ruled her head, in stark contrast to the ruthless, tyrannical Elizabeth and all her Tudor forebears!

**Carol Hunt,** via email

## WHERE ARE THE WELSH?

I find it both sad and surprising that in your review of the Hundred Years War (September 2014) you exclude any reference to Welsh involvement.

The longbow was a Welsh invention and, although there are conflicting views as to numbers, all historians accept the presence of Welsh archers throughout Henry V's campaign. Even Shakespeare, that most passionate of Englishmen, accepts their involvement with his character Captain Fluellen,

**@HistoryRevMag fantastic new issue. The account of Joan of Arc is truly fascinating.**
Wicked Workshops @WWfun




and has Henry V acknowledge and express pride in his Welsh heritage. I had hoped that as a responsible journal you would refrain from continuing to publicise the myth of exclusive English involvement.
**Anthony Lewis,**
Cambridgeshire

**Editor replies:**
You're quite right to point out that 'English' armies were not exclusively English in composition, but also included Welshmen. We should have made this clear in the feature, for which I apologise.

Your letter raises some other interesting points. For example, it seems the idea that Welsh archers played a major part at Agincourt is, in itself, a myth. No contemporary chronicle mentions Welsh archers at Agincourt and, significantly, no contemporary Welsh poet mentions the battle. Service records show that a mere 400 Welshmen left Harfleur to head to Agincourt in 1415. Therefore, at least 95 per cent of Henry's army at Agincourt would probably have been English.

So where does the idea of significant Welsh involvement come from? The answer seems to lie with something you mention, Anthony – Shakespeare's Welsh Captain in *Henry V*, Fluellen, was entirely fictional. Shakepeare was, after all, a dramatist and not a historian (see his treatment of Richard III). What's more, when he was writing his Queen had a half-Welsh grandfather!

**Found a back edition of @HistoryRevMag today. So fascinating. Congrats... Bannockburn, Pancho Villa, Sir Thomas More and Charles Babbage!**
David Gibson @BrisHistory

**Really enjoyed the article on Atahualpa in @HistoryRevMag I studied North US history so I love reading articles on new topics. V interesting.**
Vicks Jenkins @PipzJay

## BACK TO SCHOOL

Whilst my 11-year-old daughter and I are really enjoying your magazine, we were disappointed to see the title of the Q&A 'When did school become compulsory?' (September 2014). The answer is quite simple – it didn't. School has never been compulsory in England and Wales.

The answer given uses the correct term of "compulsory education". The Education Act of 1870 in England and Wales stated that "Any of the following reasons shall be a reasonable excuse for non-attendance at school: 1. That the child is under efficient instruction in some other manner".

Today, this is enshrined in law as education otherwise. Many children are educated otherwise than at school.
**Katherine and Erin Norman,**
via email

**Editor replies:**
You are indeed quite right that school isn't compulsory, and the question should have read 'When did schooling become compulsory?'. Of course, words being the fascinating (and infuriating) things that they are, even 'schooling' leaves itself open to interpretation. While the OED would be on our side with this usage, Collins Dictionary defines 'schooling' as "the education a person receives at school", which would leave us back at square one.


LOVE TO LAUGH
Uncle Albert and Bert chortle away in *Mary Poppins*

be used in order to sustain the image that Rome was a monarch-free state. MR

# When did school become compulsory?

DID YOU KNOW?
IT'LL MAKE YOU SICK!
The idea that a vomitorium was a room where Romans threw up, making space for more food, is a myth. The vomitorium was instead a passageway in a theatre, providing audiences with a rapid exit – allowing them to 'spew forth' onto the streets

In Britain, the Education Act of 1870 laid the foundations for the modern schooling system, but it was not until 1880 that law dictated compulsory education for children between the ages of five and 10 years. Not surprisingly, this did not guarantee compliance. In reality, the required fee of 10 shillings per year – added to the fact that the child could no longer contribute to the family income – meant that poorer parents simply couldn't afford to adhere to the new legislation. Even after the fee was abolished in 1891, it is estimated that a fifth of children between these ages did not attend. Nevertheless, the British education system was gradually refined, and by 1899, the legal school leaving age had risen to 12. EB

SIT UP STRAIGHT!
The boys and girls of this early 20th-century school look eager to learn

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## CROSSWORD Nº 5 WINNERS

The lucky winners of the crossword from issue 5 are:
**M Tucker**, Wiltshire
**Rebecca Honeywill**, Gloucester
**Graham Derbyshire**, Lancashire
Well done! You have each won a copy of ***Finding Longitude***, worth £25.
To test your wits with this month's crossword, turn to page 96.

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# TIME CAPSULE

THIS MONTH IN HISTORY



SNAPSHOT

# 1908 GORDON BENNETT!

**Crowds cheer from a Berlin hillside on a bright October morning as the third annual Gordon Bennett Cup commences.**

**Among the 23 hot-air balloons taking to the skies, competing to fly as far as they could, were the Swiss pair of Oberst Theodor Schaek and Emil Messner aboard the Helvetia. They went on to win 73 hours later, after reaching a distance of 1,190 miles – their flight finally ended near Molde in Norway.**



ALAMY





SNAPSHOT

# 1924
# DO YOU KNOW THE MUFFIN MAN?

**With a tray of hot, freshly-baked muffins perched on his head and a bell to announce his delivery, the muffin man used to be a common sight on British streets.**

**Like milk today, muffins were delivered door-to-door during the 19th and early-20th centuries. As a cheap food, they were eaten by many of Britain's poorer residents. A nursery rhyme about a muffin man "who lives on Drury Lane" was not only heard in British playgrounds, but was also a hit in America and the Netherlands.**

PRESS ASSOCIATION

SNAPSHOT

# 1974 RUMBLE IN THE JUNGLE

**Muhammad Ali looks calm and confident as he pulls a face for the camera, seconds before his head-to-head with undefeated boxing champ George Foreman for the world heavyweight title.**

**Nearly everyone expected the younger, more powerful Foreman to win, but not Ali. In one interview he taunted Foreman, mischievously rhyming: "If you think the world was surprised when Nixon resigned, wait 'til I whip Foreman's behind." And against the odds, that is what he did. In the muggy heat of Zaire, Ali knocked Foreman down in the eighth round of the fight, hyped as the 'Rumble in the Jungle', and reclaimed the heavyweight crown.**

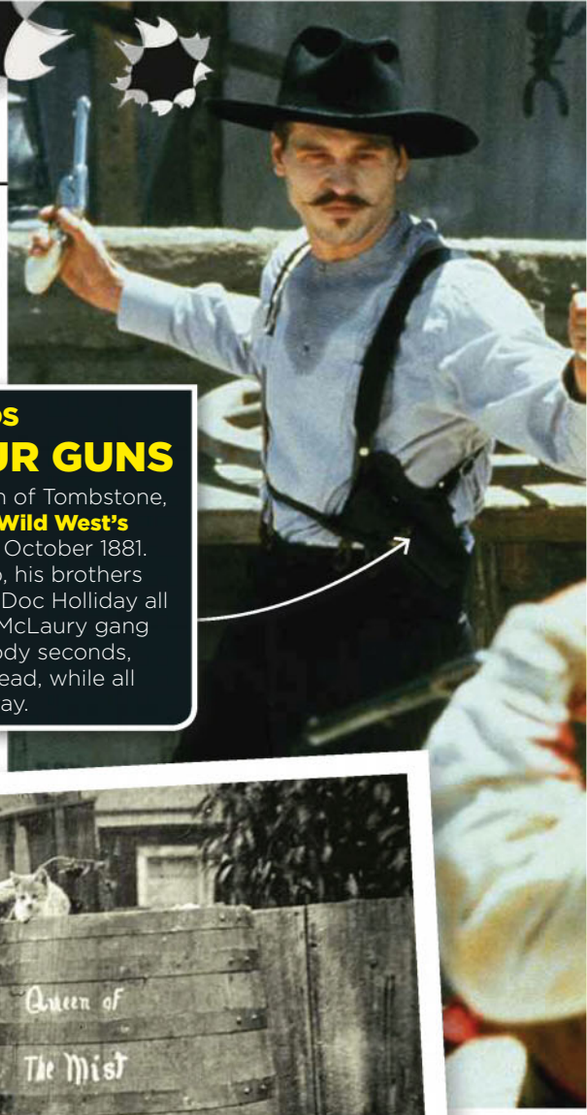


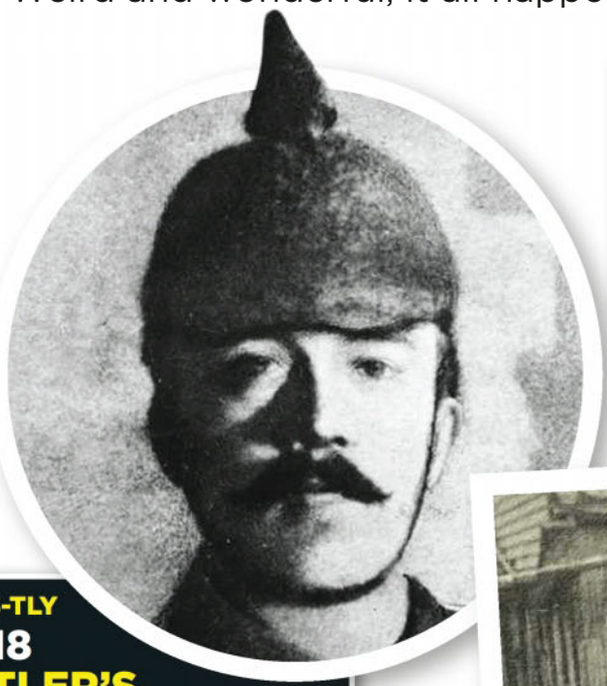
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# "I READ THE NEWS TODAY..."

Weird and wonderful, it all happened in **October**





**30 SHOTS IN 30 SECONDS**

## 1881 DRAW YOUR GUNS

The bustling silver mining town of Tombstone, Arizona, was the scene of the **Wild West's most famous shoot out** on 26 October 1881. The town's marshall Virgil Earp, his brothers Morgan and Wyatt, and friend Doc Holliday all faced the murderous Clanton-McLaury gang at the OK Corral. After 30 bloody seconds, three of the gang were lying dead, while all four bandit-hunters walked away.




A couple of days before her plunge, Annie tested the barrel by sending it over the falls – with her cat inside! The shaken moggy lived.

**GAS-TLY**

## 1918 HITLER'S WAR ENDS

Shortly before the end of World War I hostilities, a British mustard-gas shell killed and wounded dozens of German soldiers on the front line in Belgium. Among the injured was Corporal Adolf Hitler.

Hitler served at some of the conflict's worst engagements, was wounded at the Somme and awarded the Iron Cross for bravery, but he spent the remainder of the war recovering from **temporary blindness** at a military hospital. There, he learned of Germany's surrender. He later expressed his frustration and anger at the news in his book, *Mein Kampf*: "Darkness surrounded me as **I staggered and stumbled back to my ward** and buried my aching head between the blankets and pillow."

**BIRTHDAY FEAT**

## 1901 SEEKING BARRELS OF CASH

How did American schoolteacher Annie Edson Taylor celebrate her 63rd birthday? She became the first person ever to **go over Niagara Falls in a barrel**. She took the 56-metre plunge on 24 October in an old pickle barrel, padded with a mattress, in the hope of making money. Miraculously, she survived with only cuts and bruises, but the fortune she desired never came.

**WAS IT THE SECOND COMING?**

## 1844 PREDICTION BLOOPER

Based on his studies of the Bible, Baptist minister William Miller predicted that **Jesus Christ** would return to Earth on 22 October 1844. When Christ failed to appear, the day became known to the tens of thousands of Millerites as 'The Great Disappointment'.



**WOMEN OF PARIS REVOLT**

## 1789 USING YOUR LOAF

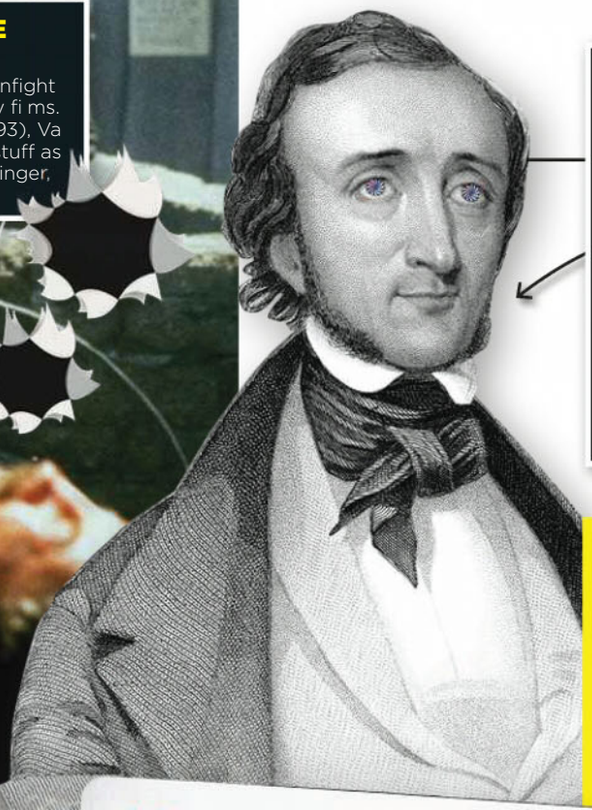
On 5 October, in the early days of the French Revolution, armed Parisian women marched on the Palace of Versailles, protesting the price and availability of bread. What's more, **King Louis XVI gave in to their demands** – a significant weakening of his power that would, ultimately, lose him his head in 1793.

ALAMY X3, GETTY X2, TOPFOTO X1, THINKSTOCK X3

## A-OK AT THE OK CORRAL

The egendary gunfight has inspired many fi ms. In *Tombstone* (1993), Va Ki mer struts his stuff as charismatic guns inger, Doc Ho iday.





### QUOTH THE RAVEN, NEVERMORE

## 1849 PASSING OF POE

American author Edgar Allan Poe's demise was as mysterious as his famed Gothic writings. On 3 October, he was found **delirious on the streets** of Baltimore, Maryland, having been missing for a week. The man who found him, Joseph Walker, dispatched a concerned letter to Poe's friend Joseph Snodgrass, describing him as **"rather the worse for wear"** and "in need of immediate assistance". But the cause of his descent into madness, and death four days later, remains unknown.



### DUDE LOOKS LIKE A LADY

## 1384 KING OF QUEENS

In the Middle Ages, it was rare for a woman to rule a country. Poland, unlike other countries, could be ruled by a woman, but there was no official provision for the crowning of a queen. **Jadwiga was therefore crowned King of Poland**, when she became ruler in 1384 – which must have been doubly confusing, as she was only around nine at the time.




## "...OH BOY"

### **October** events that changed the world

**23 OCTOBER 4004 BC**
**BIRTH OF HISTORY**
The creation of the wor d, according to one interpretation of the Bib e.

**14 OCTOBER 1066**
**NORMANS STORM IN**
The Norman conquest of Britain succeeds at the Batt e of Hastings.

**2 OCTOBER 1187**
**CRUSADERS KICKED OUT**
Sa adin seizes Jerusa em, ending near y 90 years of Crusader ru e.

**31 OCTOBER 1517**
**PROTESTANT REFORMATION**
German priest Martin Luther posts his *Ninety-five Theses* on the doors of a church.

**19 OCTOBER 1781**
**INDEPENDENCE FOR US**
British surrender at Yorktown, Virginia, ends the American Revo utionary War.

**25 OCTOBER 1917**
**RED RUSSIA**
The October Revo ution establishes Russia as a Communist country.

**29 OCTOBER 1929**
**BLACK TUESDAY**
America is p unged into depression by a destructive crash of the stock markets.

**28 OCTOBER 1962**
**BACK FROM THE BRINK**
Nuc ear war is averted with a peaceful conc usion of the Cuban Missile Crisis.

## AND FINALLY...

Under the date 15 October 1666, diarist Samuel Pepys recorded the **first wearing of a waistcoat**. King Charles II was the first to sport the new "fine and handsome garment", as Pepys described the vest.

# WHAT HAPPENED NEXT?

Cells taken from a dying woman bring about monumental advances in medicine

# 1951 THE WOMAN WHO SAVED UNTOLD LIVES

*Henrietta Lacks may have been the unwitting mother of modern medicine, despite her family being too poor for health insurance...*

For over 60 years, the HeLa cell line has been at the centre of hundreds, if not thousands, of medical milestones, from the polio vaccine to gene mapping, refining in vitro fertilisation and research into leukaemia, AIDS and countless other conditions. But where did these life giving cells come from?

## 'IMMORTAL CELLS'

In 1951, American tobacco farmer Henrietta Lacks was being treated for cervical cancer in Johns Hopkins Hospital, Maryland the only place near her home that would treat a poor, black woman. Her pain was so unbearable at times that doctors limited her visitors. The only way she could see her children was through a window, as they waved from a park across the street.

During her treatment, doctors removed two cell samples from her body – a common practice not requiring the patient's consent. These were sent to Dr George Otto Gey, who found the samples to be utterly unique, as they could be kept alive in a laboratory and multiplied. The uses for these 'immortal cells', named HeLa after HEnrietta LAcks, were instantly recognised. They could be used for tests in a multitude of medical research areas. But while her cells grew, the 31-year-old Henrietta succumbed to her disease. She died on 4 October.

## ETHICAL DEBATE

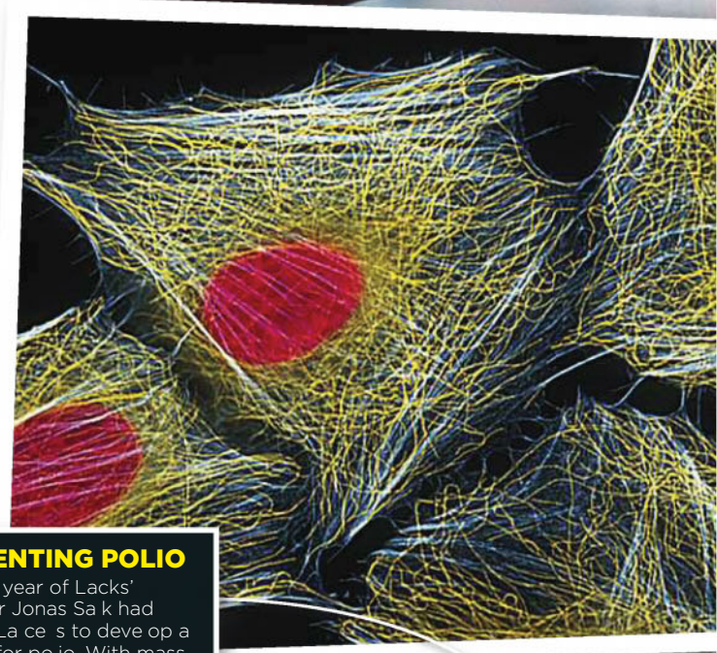
HeLa cells were soon mass produced and sent to facilities worldwide for research. So many HeLa cells exist today, it is believed that if laid end-to-end, they would wrap around the Earth three times.

As consent was not required to harvest the original specimens, Henrietta's family was oblivious to the existence of the life-saving HeLa cells until 1973, when scientists contacted them asking for further blood samples.

By then, production of HeLa cells was a multi-billion dollar industry, but the Lacks family had no right to any remuneration. They remain so poor to this day that they cannot afford health insurance. How the Lacks were kept in the dark for so long has raised issues concerning medical ethics, financial rights and ownership of harvested samples – and the debates rage on.

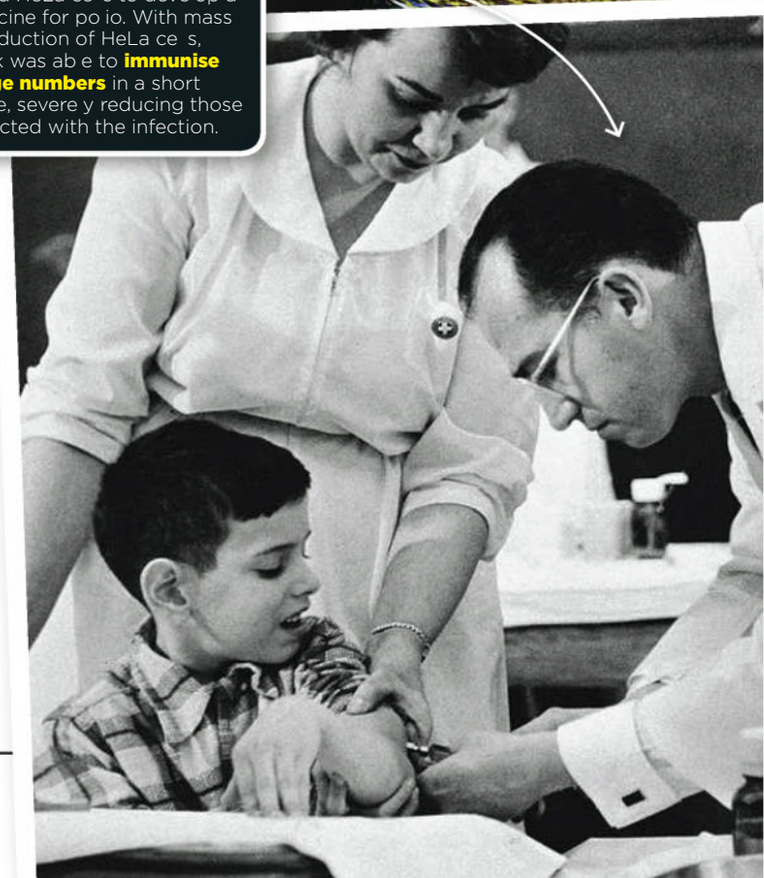
The Lacks family can take pride, however, that so many lives have been saved thanks to Henrietta, and some solace that a part of her will live forever.





**PREVENTING POLIO**

Within a year of Lacks' death, Dr Jonas Salk had used HeLa cells to develop a vaccine for polio. With mass production of HeLa cells, Salk was able to **immunise huge numbers** in a short time, severely reducing those afflicted with the infection.

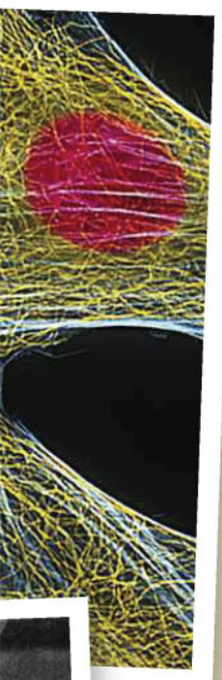


PRESS ASSOCIATION X1. PRESS ASSOCIATION/LACKS FAMILY VIA THE HENRIETTA LACKS FOUNDATION X1. SCIENCE PHOTO LIBRARY X2

**SEEKING RECOGNITION**

The Lacks fami y have spent years campaigning for increased recognition of Henrietta and her ce s' contribution to science. Last year, the Nationa Institutes of Hea th granted the fami y a say in **how HeLa cells will be used** in the future.







**ONE-WOMAN INDUSTRY**

**As tons of HeLa cells (centre) have been produced, research can be carried out in a vast number of medical fields. The culture dishes (top) contain cancer cells, while Dr Jonas Salk (bottom) used HeLa cells to develop a polio vaccine**

# "While her cells grew, Henrietta succumbed to her disease"

**SUPERWOMAN**

Henrietta's ta e has become increasing y known due to Rebecca Sk oot's 2010 book, *The Immortal Life of Henrietta Lacks*. After reading the story, Dr Ro and Patti o donated a headstone for Henrietta's unmarked grave. The inscription ca s her a "**phenomenal woman, wife and mother** who touched the ives of many."

**HEALTHIER TIMES**

**In one of the few surviving photos, Henrietta Lacks stands outside her Baltimore home, before her diagnosis**

## GRAPHIC HISTORY
A visual guide to the past

# 1884 MERIDIAN LINE CHOSEN

*After a vote in Washington DC, the Royal Observatory Greenwich became the centre of world time and space...*

Today, when we have GPS devices and digital clocks in our phones, it is difficult to imagine what life must have been like before standard time and accurate maps. But in the 18th and 19th centuries these were everyday issues. The time varied from city to city and town to town. And longitude one's exact position east and west was impossible to tell while at sea

Calculating longitude had long been a serious problem. After a navigation-related disaster off Britain's coast killed over 2,000 people in 1707, the pressure was on to resolve the issue. In 1714, Parliament set up a competition: the first person to develop a "practical and useful" method of determining longitude would be awarded £20,000.

After some 45 years of failed attempts from astronomers and engineers, a clockmaker from Yorkshire, John Harrison, invented his 'H4' timekeeping piece in 1759, which would eventually win the prize. This innovative clock allowed sea travellers to accurately tell the time, and hence calculate their location.

What the world needed next was a location from which time and space could 'start'.

### ENTER GREENWICH

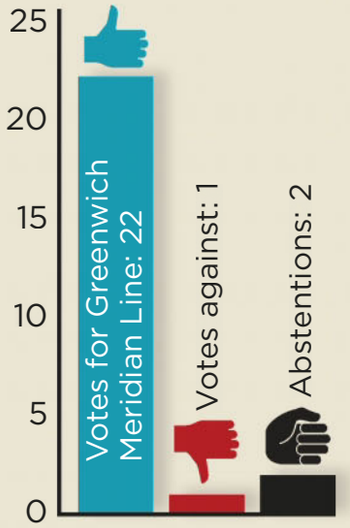
Nearly 120 years passed before it was agreed that a Prime Meridian – a north-south line, from which the Earth's degrees of longitude and its time zones could be coordinated – was needed. In October 1884, US President Chester A Arthur invited a range of officials to the International Meridian Conference in Washington DC, to decide on the location of the line.

Several potential lines were on the cards but, because of various economic and practical reasons, Greenwich won by a landslide...



**EAST MEETS WEST**
**The Prime Meridian at the Royal Observatory, in Greenwich**

## THE VOTE






### RULE BRITANNIA

Ruling the waves as it did, Britain was the first to solve the longitude problem in the 1760s. This development reaffirmed Britain's place as the **leader of world commerce**. It was also the first to adopt a standard 'Railway Time', which rolled out nationwide from 1840.




### ECONOMIC CHOICE

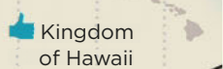
As well as Greenwich, **ten other unofficial Meridian lines** were in use ahead of the vote. However, a huge majority of the world's trade (by weight) was already operating around Greenwich Meridian-centred sea charts.




### Across the pond

The previous year, the US had chosen **Greenwich** as the basis for its **own time zones**. Its yes vote was far from surprising.



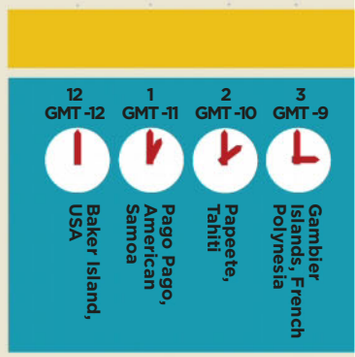






### Lone voice

Santo Domingo, now the Dominican Republic, was the only country to **vote against Greenwich** at the conference.

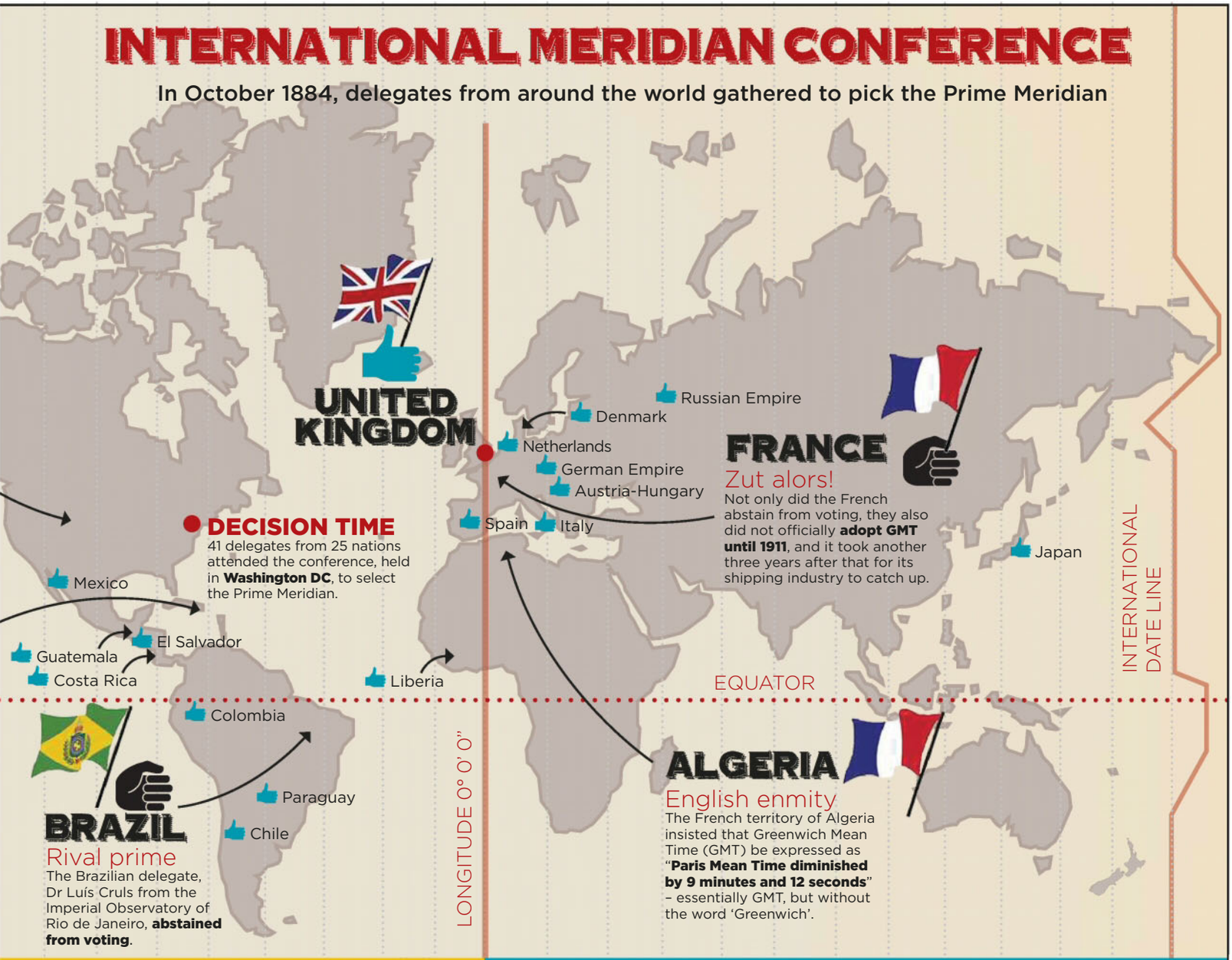



### TIME MATTERS

It was well into the 20th century before all the **time zones were made official**. The impetus for many, including the shipping industries of France and Portugal, was the sinking of the *Titanic* in 1912.

# INTERNATIONAL MERIDIAN CONFERENCE

In October 1884, delegates from around the world gathered to pick the Prime Meridian




In 1894, what may have been the first incident of **international terrorism** occurred at the Royal Observatory. Frenchman Martial Bourdin **bungled a bomb** detonation; the device went off in his hand, outside the Observatory. He died, but no one else was hurt.

The Meridian Line is not a fixed mark. In fact, the north-south line is defined by the **position of cross hairs** in the Meridian telescope. Occasionally, the line has to be adjusted to account for shifts in the Earth's crust.

In much of the ancient world, days were divided into chunks and **multiples of 12** – the significance of which may come down to the number of **lunar cycles** in a year.

In 1924, Greenwich Meridian Time was broadcast into the homes of the British public for the first time, when the BBC sent the **six-pip salute** out over the airwaves.

INFOGRAPHIC: TIDYDESIGNS, PHOTO: ALAMY

Average net paid circulation for September exceeded
Daily---1,800,000
Sunday-3,150,000

DAILY NEWS
NEW YORK'S PICTURE NEWSPAPER

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FINAL

Vol. 20. No. 109 | New York, Monday, October 31, 1938* | 48 Pages | 2 Cents IN CITY LIMITS | 3 CENTS Elsewhere

# FAKE RADIO 'WAR' STIRS TERROR THROUGH U.S.

**HUMAN INVASION**
Some isteners who tuned in ate thought the news bu etins were of an **attack by Germany**, not a iens. Rea news reports about Hit er had been fi ing the airwaves for months.

Story on Page 2



(NEWS foto)

**"War" Victim**

Caroline Cantlon, WPA actress, listening to this radio in West 49th St., heard announcement of "smoke in Times Square." Running to street, she fell, broke her arm.

**PANIC OR PRAISE?**
After the broadcast, We es apo ogised for the panic, but the vast majority of etters sent to Mercury Theatre **praised the production**.





(By Associated Press)

**"I Didn't Know"** • Orson Welles, after broadcast expresses amazement at public reaction. He adapted H. G. Wells' "War of the Worlds" for radio and played principal role. Left: a machine conceived for another H. G. Wells story. Dramatic description of landing of weird "machine from Mars" started last night's panic.

—Story on page 2.

ALAMY X1, GETTY X1, PRESS ASSOCIATION X1

# YESTERDAY'S PAPERS

On **31 October 1938**, America is in a state of fear of an alien invasion due to Orson Welles' latest radio drama

# "IT'S TOO BAD THAT SO MANY PEOPLE GOT EXCITED" WELLES

Orson Welles always had a talent for courting media attention, even before the release of his 1941 cinematic masterpiece *Citizen Kane*.

On 30 October, he directed and narrated the Mercury Theatre radio adaptation of HG Wells' much-admired novel about an alien invasion, *War of the Worlds*. The production made headlines the day after broadcast with claims that it incited fear and panic. Some of the listeners, the papers said, had believed the dramatised attack was really happening.

The story had been altered so that it was set on the American east coast in 1939 – a year into the future. Despite this clue, and a disclaimer at the beginning, the clever use of news bulletins gave the hour-long drama such realism that some listeners were struck with horror. The height of its terror came when 'reporter' Carl Phillips described an alien incinerating people with its heat rays.

Many took to the streets, telephoned loved ones and wrapped wet towels around their heads as rudimentary gas masks. One woman was so hysterical she ran into her church screaming about the end of the world. But this reaction was not as widespread as the papers suggested in the following days.

Newspapers were more than happy to publish article after article blaming the production for stirring hysteria, as radio was a competitor and threat to advertising revenue. The myth of nationwide panic bloomed, and Welles lapped it up. In the aftermath, he expressed shock and regret but it was clear to see that he relished his newfound fame.




**PIECE OF HISTORY**
Director **Steven Spielberg bought an original script** of We es's *War of the Worlds* production at auction before making his own version of HG We s' ta e in 2005, starring Tom Cruise.

**BEFORE AND AFTER**
**Orson Welles (above) rehearses with the Mercury Theatre in typically flamboyant style. He is more muted the day after the broadcast (right) as he is swarmed by the press.**

## 1938 ALSO IN THE NEWS...

**5 OCTOBER** Churchill condemns the policy of appeasement towards Hitler as a **"total and unmitigated defeat"** and warns that military action may be needed to stop the Nazi regime.

**24 OCTOBER** The US Fair Labor Standards Act – or the Wages and Hours Bill – is made law, establishing **a minimum wage in America**. Workers must be paid at least 25 cents an hour.

**25 OCTOBER** The Archbishop of Dubuque, Iowa, preaches of the **evils of swing music**, denouncing it as "a degenerated musical system... turned loose to gnaw away at the moral fibre".

## THE EXTRAORDINARY TALE OF...

**Cyrus the Great**, empire builder and defender of human rights

# 539 BC CYRUS TAKES THE WORLD'S MIGHTIEST CITY

*By the time Cyrus the Great entered Babylon in **October 539 BC**, he had defeated three empires – and secured his own for 200 years...*

Capturing Babylon had been far simpler than Cyrus the Great had expected. With thick towering walls, any attempts to siege the city – the centre of the world for scholarship, culture, science and architecture – would have taken time and incurred unspeakable losses. Yet Cyrus's forces marched through the city gates without a drop of blood being spilled, and to the cheers of many Babylonians. Cyrus was now ruler of the Achaemenid Empire – the largest realm yet seen.

### AGE OF EMPIRES

Born into the Achaemenian dynasty, Cyrus II joined a long line of Persian kings who were powerful leaders in their own right, but who lived under the domain of the Median Empire. At the time of Cyrus's birth, the date of which is unknown, the Medes (living in modern-day Iran) were ruled by Cyrus's maternal grandfather, Astyages. If legend is to be believed, Astyages had a nightmare that he interpreted as a warning that his grandson would one day overthrow him. He demanded the baby Cyrus be slain, but his steward, Harpagus, was unable to carry out the order and instead left the infant to die on the mountainside. He was found and raised by a shepherd and his wife.

### RISE OF THE RULER

When the truth came out a decade later, Harpagus was cruelly punished – Astyages allegedly murdered his son and tricked him into eating the boy. Cyrus, however, was welcomed and allowed to live. This proved to be Astyages' fatal mistake, as his nightmare became true. When Cyrus reached manhood, he led a victorious revolt against Astyages c550 BC, conquering the Median Empire. With his new domain came wealth and soldiers, but Cyrus had to consolidate his power. The next domino to fall was the Lydian Empire (now the Asian portion of Turkey), which quickly fell once Cyrus captured the city of Sardis. He then turned his army towards the Neo-Babylonian Empire and its capital, Babylon.

### NO RESISTANCE

Before reaching the wondrous city of Babylon, Cyrus routed its army at the Battle of Opis in early October 539 BC. Such was the resentment from the Babylonians towards their leader, Nabonidus, that Cyrus met no resistance when his army approached, not even from Babylon's most powerful citizens. Cyrus marched into Babylon peacefully in late October.

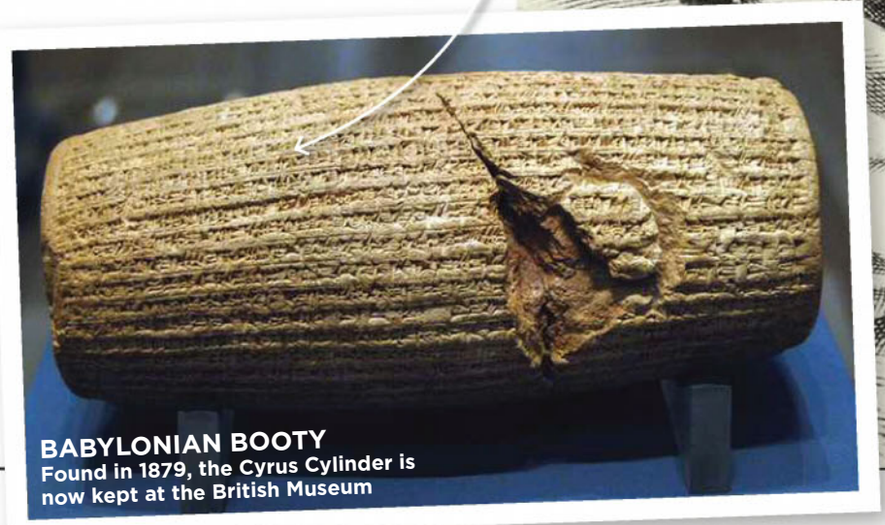
In an act noted in the Bible, one of his first moves was to release

**"Cyrus showed great respect to the people he conquered, and espoused religious tolerance throughout his empire"**



**CARVED IN STONE**

The Cyrus Cy inder was origina y dubbed "the wor d's first charter of human rights" by the **Shah of Iran in the sixties**. Some historians have disputed this, saying it was quite common for kings of the area to begin their reigns with announcements of reforms.

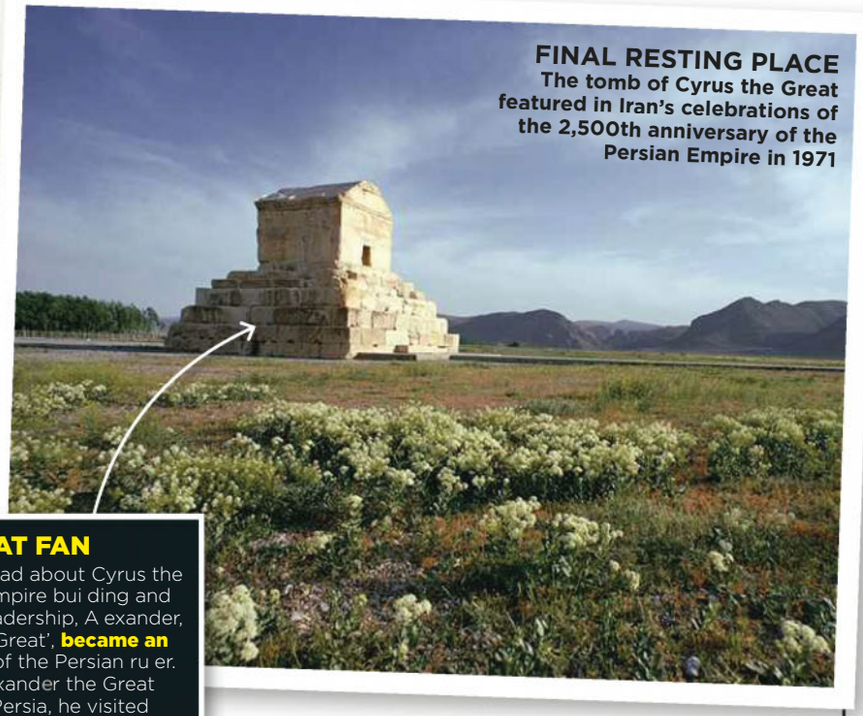


**BABYLONIAN BOOTY**
Found in 1879, the Cyrus Cylinder is now kept at the British Museum

ALAMY X2, MARY EVANS X1



**CYRUS BIAS**
**Most of what we know about Cyrus the Great comes from Greek historian Herodotus, who lived 100 years later**



**FINAL RESTING PLACE**
**The tomb of Cyrus the Great featured in Iran's celebrations of the 2,500th anniversary of the Persian Empire in 1971**

**A GREAT FAN**
Having read about Cyrus the Great's empire bui ding and strong eadership, A exander, another 'Great', **became an admirer** of the Persian ru er. After A exander the Great invaded Persia, he visited Cyrus's tomb.

thousands of Jews taken prisoner in the city. The new king announced that they were free to return to their homelands.

## HUMAN RIGHTS ACTIVIST

Now the leader of the largest, most powerful empire the world had seen, Cyrus the Great proclaimed himself "King of the universe, the great King, the powerful King, King of Babylon, King of Sumer and Akkad, King of the four corners of the world."

This message was carved on to a clay barrel, known as the Cyrus Cylinder, which has been described as the first charter of human rights. The Akkadian cuneiform script certainly advocates reforms, from improvements to Babylonian lives – and possibly hinting at the repatriation of the Jews – and supports the reputation Cyrus built over his reign as a reformer and a benevolent ruler.

He showed great respect to the customs of the people he conquered, allowed regions to remain partially autonomous and espoused religious tolerance throughout his empire. He kept power centralised around himself – at his newly-built palaces of Pasargadae while using 'satraps', or governors, to administer the regions. He successfully held control until his death, around 10 years after seizing Babylon.

## WARRIOR BATTLE

The thorn in the Achaemenid Empire's side was the warlike tribe to the east, the Massagetai, led by the fierce Queen Tomyris. Cyrus's armies, with elite soldiers known as 'Immortals', initially pushed the Massagetai back and captured Tomyris's son. Cyrus's advantage ended, however, after the prince committed suicide in captivity. The distraught Tomyris mustered her forces and killed Cyrus in a bloody, hard-fought battle. Basking in her victory, Tomyris had Cyrus's head cut off and, in an ultimate insult, plunged it into a sack of human blood.

When Alexander the Great invaded Persia in 334 BC, the Achaemenid Empire came to an end after some 200 years, and Cyrus's tomb, which still stands in Iran, was looted and partly destroyed. The lost epitaph is thought to have read: "O man, whoever you are and wherever you come from, for I know you will come, I am Cyrus who won the Persians their empire. Do not therefore begrudge me this bit of earth that covers my bones."

**WHAT DO YOU THINK?**
**Who is history's greatest defender of human rights?**
Email: **editor@historyrevealed.com**



# ELIZABETH

## THE LAST OF THE TUDORS

### Behind the mask of England's enigmatic Queen

She is one of Britain's most iconic rulers – the last of the Tudor monarchs, she reigned for 44 years and saw England emerge as a key player on the world stage. But who was the real Elizabeth I? **Lottie Goldfinch** examines the Virgin Queen, whose youthful image and powerful persona helped mask a multitude of problems. From wars with Europe, to threats against the throne (and her life), and to the pursuit of everlasting beauty in the need to prove her strength, it was a challenging job for this lone queen, ruling in a man's world.




## NOW READ ON...

### NEED TO KNOW

1 Rise to Power p28
2 The Virgin Queen p30
3 A Way with Words p31
4 Inner Conflict p32
5 Trouble with the Neighbours p34

### TIMELINE

Key moments in Elizabeth's reign p38

### BENEATH THE MASK

Getting to know the *real* Elizabeth I p40

### GET HOOKED

Explore more about the Virgin Queen p47

ALAMY X7, CORBIS X1, KOBAL X1



**SPITTING IMAGE**
**Elizabeth knew the importance of presenting her best side**

1

# RISE TO POWER

*Elizabeth's journey to the throne was as much a fight for survival as it was for power*

**When Anne Boleyn gave birth at Greenwich Palace on 7 September 1533, the world waited expectantly for news of a healthy baby boy – the male heir Henry VIII so desperately craved. A document announcing the arrival of the long-awaited prince had already been drawn up, but it would have to be amended. England's story changed forever with the arrival of a flame-haired baby girl – Elizabeth, named after her grandmothers.**

The birth was a disappointment. Henry, who had annulled his 24-year marriage to Katherine of Aragon – mother of his first child, Mary – and overhauled the country's religion to marry Anne, now had two daughters by two wives, but no legitimate son to secure the Tudor dynasty.

Elizabeth's life changed dramatically when, in May 1536, Anne Boleyn was beheaded on Tower Green. Now motherless, Elizabeth – aged just two years and eight months – was declared illegitimate and removed from the line of succession. Nevertheless, she was brought up in a style befitting a royal daughter. She received an impressive education – of the level normally reserved for male heirs – that included maths, languages, philosophy, music, needlework and art.

Henry, meanwhile, was continuing his quest for a male heir, and Elizabeth's half-brother, Edward, was born soon after his marriage to Jane Seymour. Famously, three more stepmothers followed in Jane's footsteps, and history repeated itself in 1542, when Henry's fifth wife, Catherine Howard, was beheaded. In eight years, Elizabeth had lost her mother and had three stepmothers – of whom two had been executed. It is then, at the age of eight, that she is said to have first declared she would never marry.

Elizabeth found relative happiness with Henry's final wife, Catherine Parr, who did much to reconcile Elizabeth and her elder sister Mary with their father and, in 1544, the sisters were reinstated in the line of succession, after Edward.

But Elizabeth's right to rule was in jeopardy once more when, in 1553, Edward – now King – named his cousin Lady Jane Grey as his successor. Jane was proclaimed Queen after Edward's death on 6 July 1553, but ruled for just nine days before growing support for Mary persuaded her to relinquish the crown. Days later, Mary rode triumphantly into London to claim the throne, while Jane would become another victim of the executioner's blade.

A devout Catholic, Mary immediately set about reversing the religious reforms introduced by her father, leaving Elizabeth – a staunch Protestant – needing all her wits to survive the new regime. During Mary's increasingly unpopular rule, Elizabeth was twice accused of treason by her ever-more suspicious half-sister. After a fragile reconciliation, Elizabeth was finally named Mary's heir, and ascended the throne on 17 November 1558, after her half-sister's death. Elizabeth had survived.

**25**
Elizabeth's age at the time of her accession

## UNDER SUSPICION
## PRISONER OF THE CROWN

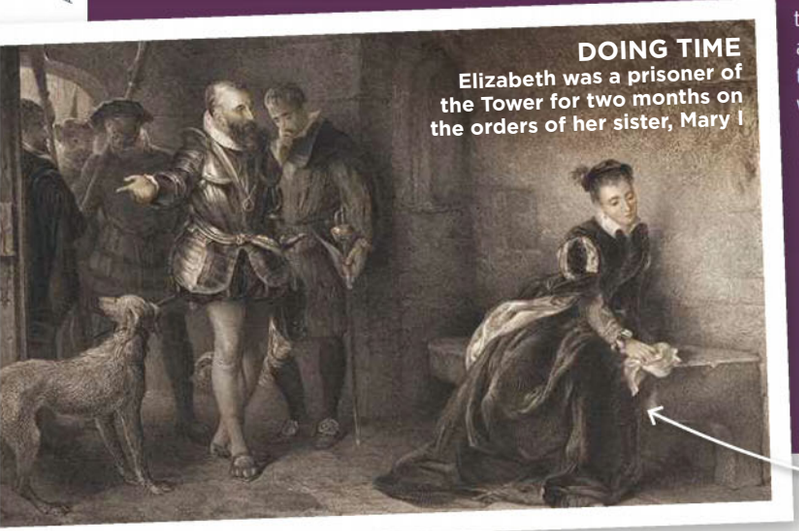
In 1553, nine days after Lady Jane Grey had been declared Queen, Mary rode into London with Elizabeth at her side. But, separated by age and religion, the public display of unity between the sisters was to be short-lived.

Although initially welcomed to the throne, Mary soon became a figure of unpopularity as she set about restoring Catholicism to England, persecuting those who refused to conform. As news of Mary's intention to marry Philip II of Spain spread, there was widespread concern that England would be dominated by Catholic Spain, and Elizabeth became a natural figurehead for those opposing the new regime.

A series of revolts and rebellions to depose Mary in favour of Elizabeth took place in early 1554, led by Sir Thomas Wyatt, a nobleman with a hatred for Spain. Although it is unlikely that Elizabeth was involved, it was enough to alarm Mary who summoned her half-sister to court for interrogation and sentenced Wyatt to death.

Despite her protestations of innocence, Elizabeth was imprisoned in the Tower of London on 18 March. As she waited for the barge to take her to the Tower, Elizabeth wrote in desperation to Mary, declaring: "I never practised, concealed, nor consented to anything that might be prejudicial to your person..."

Elizabeth remained locked up in the Tower for two months until, with no real evidence against her, she was released and placed under house arrest at the Royal Manor at Woodstock in Oxfordshire, remaining there until April 1555. It was a deeply unhappy time for the young princess, who was confined to the manor grounds and watched closely. Eventually, she reconciled with her sister – reluctantly on Mary's part – and Elizabeth was allowed to return to her home at Hatfield. But Mary's distrust and resentment of her younger half-sibling remained strong.



**DOING TIME**
**Elizabeth was a prisoner of the Tower for two months on the orders of her sister, Mary I**

**LOCKED AWAY**
Elizabeth was brought to the Tower by boat, via **Traitors' Gate**, in heavy rain. Confined in Be Tower, she was a owed to exercise by **walking along the battlements** that joined the Be and Beauchamp Towers.



ALAMY X8, GETTY X1, THINKSTOCK X1

**YOUNG PRINCESS**
**This portrait of Elizabeth was painted when she was about 13. It was probably created for her father, Henry VIII**

**TROUBLED TEENS**
One of the most famous portraits of Elizabeth as a girl, the simplicity of this painting belies the turmoil that took place in Elizabeth's childhood. Her **sumptuous gown** and elaborate jewellery make her every inch the Tudor princess, while the **New Testament** clasped in her hands alludes to her piety.

**"ALTHOUGH I MAY NOT BE A LIONESS, I AM A LION'S CUB, AND INHERIT MANY OF HIS QUALITIES"**

## FRIENDS AND FAMILY
# THE MAIN PLAYERS



### Anne Boleyn
Elizabeth was haunted by her mother's death and quietly proclaimed Anne's innocence. She adopted Anne's motto, *Semper Eadem* or 'ever the same', and surrounded herself with the Boleyn family.



### Henry VIII
Elizabeth idolised the father she so greatly resembled and her speeches were littered with references to him. She often referred to herself as 'the lion's cub'.



### Edward VI
As children, Elizabeth and Edward were close, sharing a love of learning and Protestantism, but their relationship suffered after Edward's accession when he disinherited his sisters.



### Lady Jane Grey
Henry VIII's great-niece Lady Jane was fifth in line to the throne at Henry's death. Although she and Elizabeth briefly resided together as young women, there is no evidence they were close.



### Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester
Elizabeth and Dudley established a friendship as prisoners of the Tower, in 1554. The true extent of their relationship is unknown but many believe they were lovers.

## FACE OFF
# MARY WHO?

There were two Marys in Elizabeth's life, both offering their own challenges. Mary I, Henry VIII's oldest daughter, was 26 when Mary, Queen of Scots, her northern relative, was born. Both were Catholics, but when the Scottish Queen returned from France in 1561, where she had lived since she was five, Mary I was dead and Elizabeth was on the throne.



### Mary, Queen of Scots
The granddaughter of Henry VIII's older sister, Margaret, Mary's claim to the English throne was a constant problem for Elizabeth, although the two women never met.



### Mary I
Elizabeth's older half-sister, Mary, never forgave Elizabeth – she was the daughter of the woman who had replaced her mother in Henry's affections.

## THE MARRIAGE QUESTION
# PLAYING THE FIELD

Within weeks of her accession, ambassadors were clamouring to press the suit of their masters upon Elizabeth. Philip II of Spain (widower of her half-sister Mary), Prince Frederick of Denmark, Prince Eric of Sweden and Charles IX of France were just a few of the suitors linked to Elizabeth. None except Philip II were refused outright; instead Elizabeth would play them off against each other – favouring one while she needed his country's help, but keeping others dangling in the meantime. She applied considerable skills to avoid marriage – she always promised to consider the idea, even inviting foreign ambassadors to court to discuss the matter, but never committed.

However, there was one whom Elizabeth favoured: Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester. Appointed Master of the Horse after Elizabeth's accession, Dudley became the Queen's closest confidant, and rumours of an intimate kind surrounded the pair throughout Elizabeth's reign.

Dudley pressed Elizabeth to marry him on many occasions, but she feared civil war would break out if she were to raise one nobleman above others. Whatever her feelings, she knew the match would not gain England a much-needed foreign ally. Nevertheless, the pair remained inseparable, and Elizabeth referred to him as her 'sweet Robin'. The sudden death, in 1560, of Dudley's wife, and rumours that he had orchestrated her demise, put an end to any serious ideas of marriage between the two. No queen could be embroiled in a potential murder scandal.

**DID I COME ON TOO STRONG?**
In Ju y 1575, E izabeth spent 19 days with Dud ey at Keni worth Cast e. There, Dud ey pu ed out a the stops to **win her hand in marriage** – from bui ding a new tower b ock where she cou d stay, to arranging **plays, hunts and fireworks**.





**LOVE IS IN THE AIR?**
MAIN: **Elizabeth I and Robert Dudley enjoy each other's company at the Earl's Warwickshire home**
RIGHT: **Romance blossoms between the pair in the 1998 film *Elizabeth***

2

# THE VIRGIN QUEEN

*The ultimate independent woman, Elizabeth refused to marry*

**From the first days of her rule, Elizabeth came under intense pressure to marry. A female reigning alone was deemed unnatural and dangerous, and a queen, more than any woman, was seen to need a man to make political decisions, lead military campaigns and, most importantly, beget heirs.**

**1,000**
The amount, in pounds, Elizabeth's 19-day stay with Dudley is said to have cost – per day!

Elizabeth was devoted to her country and to her subjects but successfully evaded marriage throughout her reign, playing one suitor off against another in a bid to stay single, yet maintaining friendly international relations. "I have already joined myself in marriage to a husband, namely the kingdom of England," she declared to a frustrated Parliament in early 1559.

Elizabeth's unwillingness to marry has often been attributed to her traumatic childhood experiences, namely the fact that it was marriage to Henry VIII that had cost her mother, Anne Boleyn, her life. Elizabeth may not have wished to place her own fate in the hands of a husband.

## DEATH OF A DYNASTY
# THE QUESTION OF AN HEIR

Elizabeth's refusal to name an heir was an ongoing concern for her councillors. If the Queen died without an heir, the country could be cast into a bloody civil war as rival factions fought for the throne.

In 1601, with Elizabeth still refusing to discuss the matter, the Queen's senior advisor, Robert Cecil, entered into secret negotiations with James VI of Scotland, son of Elizabeth's executed cousin Mary, Queen of Scots, to prepare in advance for a smooth accession.

Elizabeth's health began to fail in February 1603 and she died on 24 March that year. Whether she formally named James as heir is still debated but it is generally accepted that, unable to speak, Elizabeth made a hand sign indicating the Scottish King as her successor.

ART ARCHIVE X2, ALAMY X1, KOBAL X1, BRIDGEMAN IMAGES X1

3

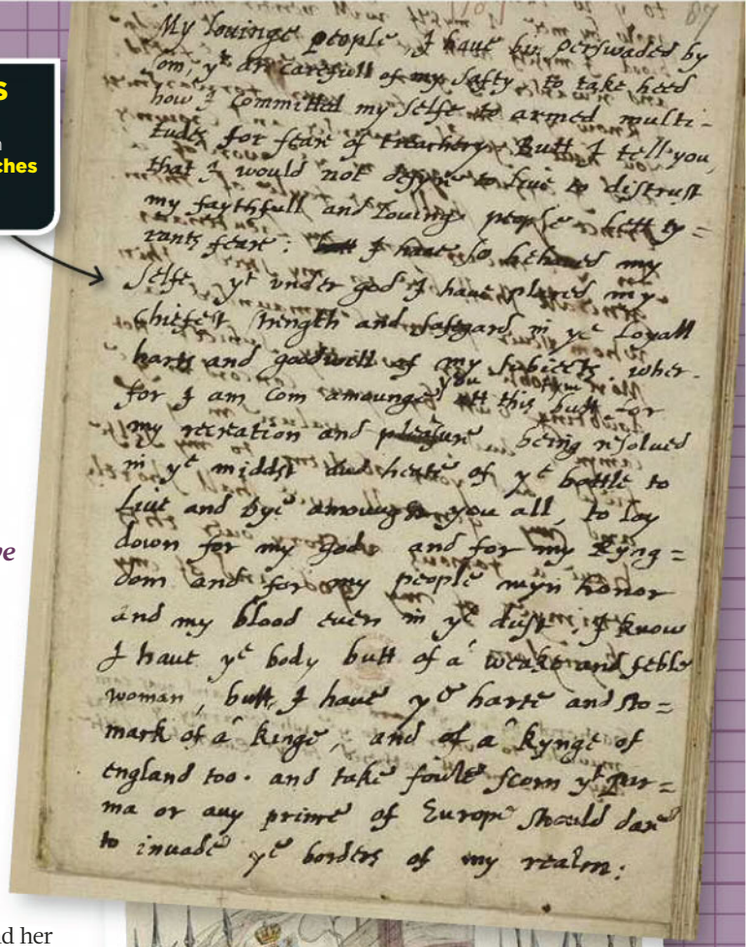
# A WAY WITH WORDS

## *Elizabeth held her subjects in the palm of her hand*

***"I know I have the body but of a weak and feeble woman, but I have the heart and stomach of a king, and of a king of England too... I myself will venter my royal blood; I myself will be your general, judge... I know that already for your forwardness you have deserved rewards and crowns, and I assure you in the word of a prince that you shall not fail of them."***

*Elizabeth I to her troops amid the Spanish attack, 9 August 1588*

**PRACTICE MAKES PERFECT**
Ever prepared, Elizabeth wrote most of her **speeches herself** beforehand and practised their delivery.


My loving people, I have been persuaded by
some, that are careful of my safety, to take heed
how I committed myself to armed multi-
tudes for fear of treachery. But I tell you
that I would not desire to live to distrust
my faithful and loving people. Let tyr-
rants fear: but I have so behaved myself
that, under God, I have placed my
chiefest strength and safeguard in the loyal
hearts and good will of my subjects, wher-
for I am come amongst you at this time
my resolution and purpose being resolved
in the midst and heat of the battle to
live and die amongst you all, to lay
down for my God and for my King-
dom and for my people mine honor
and my blood even in the dust. I know
I have the body but of a weak and feeble
woman, but I have the heart and sto-
mach of a king and of a King of
England too. and take foule scorn that Par-
ma or any prince of Europe should dare
to invade the borders of my realm.



MAIN: **The Tilbury speech was an artfully prepared piece of oration by Elizabeth I**
ABOVE: **The warrior queen rides out to inspire her troops at Tilbury**

**The defeat of the Spanish Armada has gone down in history as one of Britain's greatest military achievements, and Elizabeth's words to her troops, one of the finest motivational speeches of all time.**

The Spanish fleet had been defeated the previous day, but the threat of an invasion from the Netherlands seemed highly likely, and some 4,000 men under Robert Dudley waited at Tilbury in Essex, ready to defend the Thames. Elizabeth appeared before her troops to rally them with her words and presence – for she understood the importance of being seen by her subjects – dressed in white, wearing a silver breastplate, and carrying the sword of state.

The way in which she played off her feminine and masculine qualities is typical of her speeches – entreating the men to protect their queen, the "weak and feeble woman", yet assuring them of her courage and bravery, while evoking images of her powerful father, Henry VIII.

**13**
The number of times Elizabeth called Parliament in her 44-year reign

Elizabeth's way with words and her sense of occasion are well documented. At Tilbury, she called upon the soldiers' patriotism to fight for God, queen and country, while displaying gratitude for their bravery, and playing to their greed by promising them riches and rewards. Cleverly drawing a line between herself and Philip II, she stated that she was willing to share the fate of her nation, willing "to live and die amongst you all". Elizabeth must have gained the hearts and chivalric determination of many that day.

Elizabeth was a true actor, and her words were among her most powerful tools. As a lone female in a man's world, she had to constantly reinforce her sovereignty, shaping her image through her oratory. Her speeches were carefully prepared and rehearsed, perfecting the tone, language and symbolism used. To those who heard her, it must have felt as if Elizabeth was speaking directly to them.



**CHARM OFFENSIVE**
**Elizabeth greets Dutch ambassadors – her charm was recognised across the world**

POLITICAL TACTICS

## QUEEN OF CONTROL

Elizabeth was a political puppeteer, perfectly capable of switching her attentions from person to person to get the behaviour she wanted. As well as with her many suitors, she also practiced this with her aides and politicians.

At the same time as playing the pure-and-innocent role, Elizabeth would use her feminine wiles to get her way and, sometimes, she would simply ignore the problem in hand. Advisor Sir William Cecil bore the brunt of her moods and indecision: in 1560, he almost resigned over her reluctance to approve an invasion of Scotland. In this Elizabeth relented, but she had an unshakeable belief in her divine right to rule: others could offer opinions, but any final decision was hers to make alone.

**QUEEN OF SCOTS**

## HOW DO YOU SOLVE A PROBLEM LIKE MARY?

Mary was the daughter of James V of Scotland and the French Mary of Guise. In 1542, she became Queen of Scotland at just six days old. After a failed betrothal to Elizabeth's half-brother Edward, Mary married Francis, heir to the French throne, returning to Scotland in 1561 after his death. Elizabeth, a new monarch herself, was alarmed at Mary's return, fearing she would use her French connections to claim the throne of England. As the granddaughter of Henry VIII's sister, Margaret Tudor, Mary was seen by many as a prime Catholic queen for the English throne.

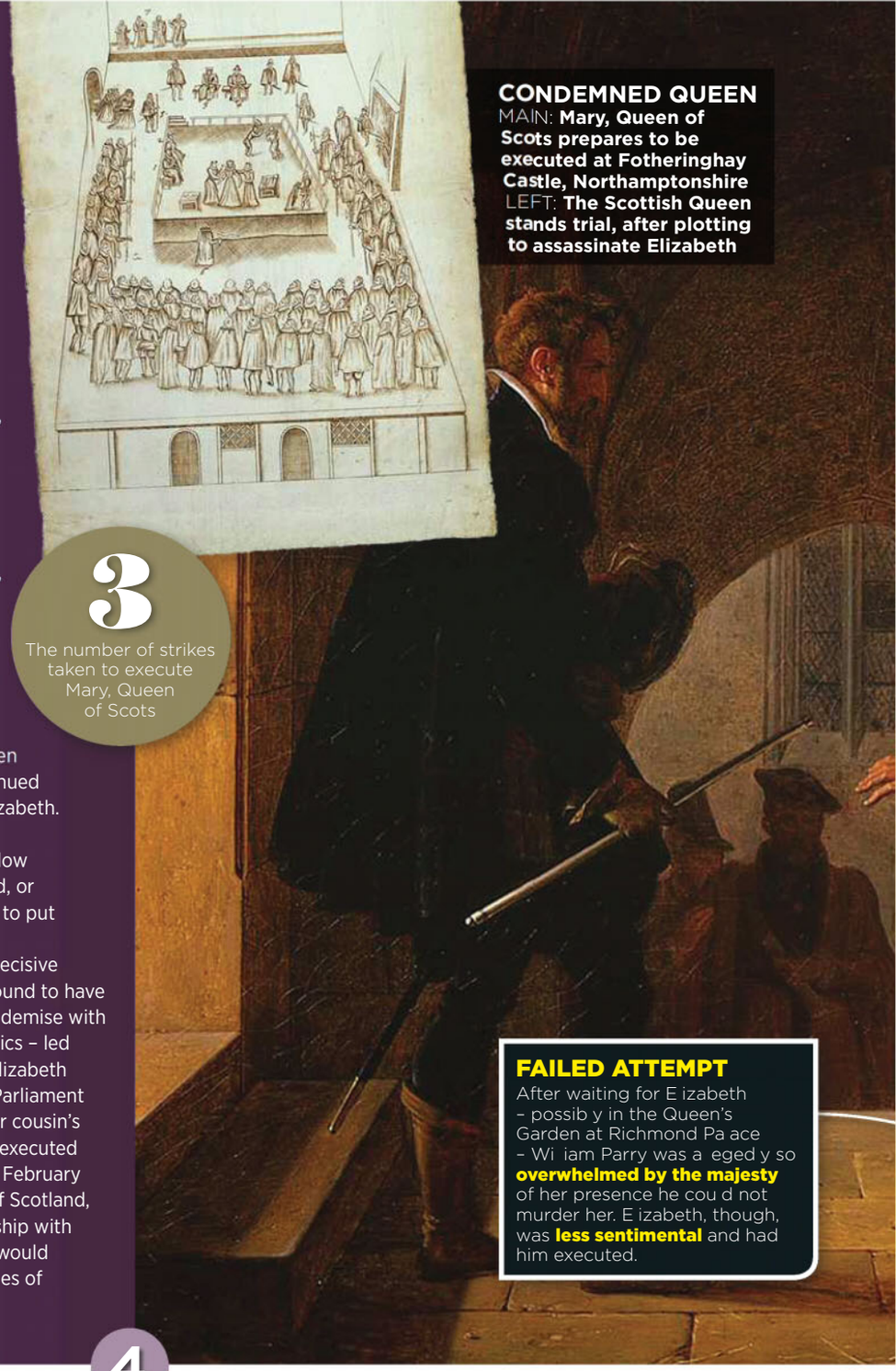
Scotland was predominately Protestant, and its new ruler was regarded with suspicion by some of her subjects. Elizabeth herself had stirred up trouble when, in February 1560, she made a treaty with Scottish nobles opposed to Scotland's French government – still under the regency of Mary of Guise – and sent troops to aid them. Although an uneasy truce had been achieved, the Queen of Scots never relinquished her claim to the English throne. Indeed, Mary's marriage in 1565 to her cousin Henry Stewart, Lord Darnley, only strengthened her claim.

Mary's threat continued to hang over Elizabeth although, as queens and cousins, they kept up a pretence of friendliness. Many English Catholics, however, refused to recognise Elizabeth as their queen, believing her to be the illegitimate product of Henry's marriage to Anne Boleyn, a union they failed to recognise.

It seemed Mary had finally been brought under control when, in 1568, she fled to England, begging for Elizabeth's protection after being forced to abdicate by her Scottish nobles.

Mary was kept under house arrest in England for some 19 years, but even under lock and key, continued to cause problems for Elizabeth. Should Elizabeth free her troublesome cousin, a fellow monarch anointed by God, or should Mary be executed to put an end to her threats?

Elizabeth remained indecisive until, in 1586, Mary was found to have been plotting Elizabeth's demise with a group of English Catholics – led by Anthony Babington. Elizabeth gave into pressure from Parliament and reluctantly signed her cousin's death warrant. Mary was executed at Fotheringhay Castle in February 1587. Her son, James VI of Scotland, enjoyed a better relationship with Elizabeth; it was he who would ultimately unite the thrones of England and Scotland.



**CONDEMNED QUEEN**
MAIN: **Mary, Queen of Scots prepares to be executed at Fotheringhay Castle, Northamptonshire**
LEFT: **The Scottish Queen stands trial, after plotting to assassinate Elizabeth**

**3**
The number of strikes taken to execute Mary, Queen of Scots

**FAILED ATTEMPT**
After waiting for E izabeth – possib y in the Queen's Garden at Richmond Pa ace – Wi iam Parry was a eged y so **overwhelmed by the majesty** of her presence he cou d not murder her. E izabeth, though, was **less sentimental** and had him executed.

**4**

# INNER CONFLICT

*Threats to Elizabeth's crown, and life, came from every direction – from family members to rebel nobles*

**Despite being known as the Golden Age, Elizabeth's reign was beset with problems. England had undergone years of religious upheaval since Henry VIII established himself as head of the Church of England, breaking with the Catholic Church in Rome. Since then, the country had been governed by a Protestant king, in Edward VI, then a Catholic queen, in Mary I. And now Elizabeth, a Protestant queen, wanted to restore the Church of England once more. This caused untold problems, and required a deft hand.**

England's immediate neighbour, Scotland, also caused Elizabeth considerable issues, mostly in the shape of her Catholic cousin, Mary, Queen of Scots. The Scottish Queen was a natural focus for those opposing the changes introduced by Elizabeth and her government. As such, there were a number of assassination attempts and plots against the English Queen throughout her reign.

Elizabeth had also inherited considerable debts from the various wars entered into by her predecessors, and her very existence as a young, unmarried, female monarch was cause for concern across Europe. Hers was a troubled throne indeed.

ALAMY X1, ART ARCHIVE X1, BRIDGEMAN IMAGES X2, GETTY X1



# "IN MY END IS MY BEGINNING"

**Motto adopted by Mary, Queen of Scots**

**WHERE'S JAMES?**

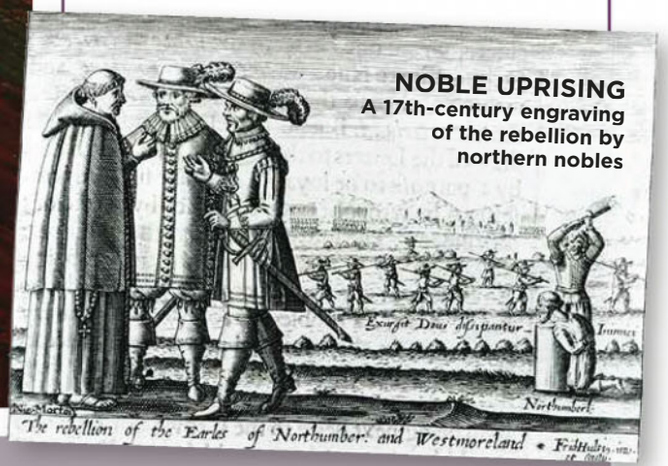
Whi e Mary, Queen of Scots was ocked up in Eng and, her son **James VI of Scotland** had become rather fond of the idea of succeeding E izabeth to the **English throne**. When his mother was sentenced to death, he made **no objection**.

## MARCH OF THE REBELS

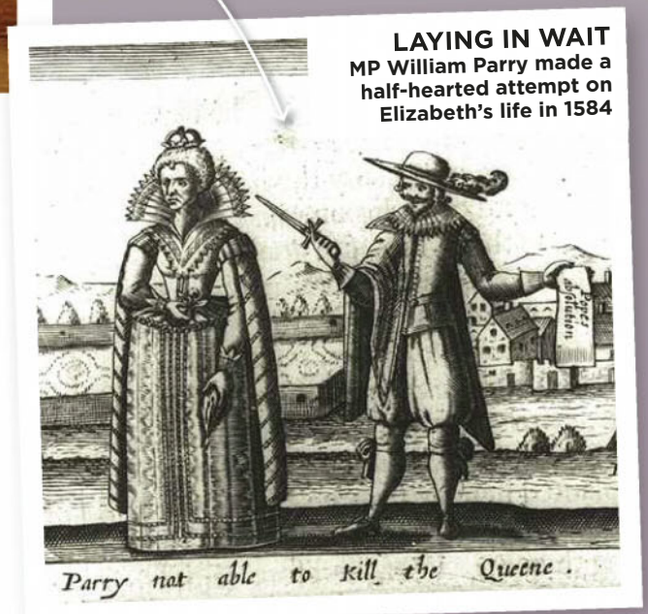
## THE RISING IN THE NORTH

In 1569, Elizabeth faced a serious threat to her rule when a group of Catholic nobles from northern England attempted to depose her in favour of Mary, Queen of Scots. The rebel nobles, led by Charles Neville, 6th Earl of Westmorland, and Thomas Percy, 7th Earl of Northumberland, published a manifesto that sought to restore the Catholic Church and remove certain councillors close to the Queen. The rebels' next move was to celebrate Mass in Durham Cathedral – an act of public Catholic worship prohibited by Elizabeth – and from there, they marched southward, gathering support along the way. By the time they reached Yorkshire, they numbered some 4,600, many armed and on horseback. Elizabeth, meanwhile, had raised forces of 7,000.

Outnumbered, the rebels scattered into Scotland and Elizabeth was safe once more. But the rebellion did not go unpunished, and around 600 of Mary's supporters were executed in York.




**NOBLE UPRISING**
**A 17th-century engraving of the rebellion by northern nobles**




**LAYING IN WAIT**
**MP William Parry made a half-hearted attempt on Elizabeth's life in 1584**

## DODGING DEATH

## THE SECRET SERVICE

The threat of assassination was a constant cloud over Elizabeth's reign, but she had an army of men working in secret to guarantee her safety. When Mary, Queen of Scots arrived in England, plots against Elizabeth became markedly more serious. October 1583 had seen Warwickshire Catholic John Somerville arrested for threatening the Queen's life, and just a year later, Welsh MP William Parry had been apprehended, after announcing an intention to assassinate the monarch.

One of the most famous attempts on the Elizabeth's life took place while she was travelling by barge down the River Thames. A shot was fired, missing the Queen by mere inches and hitting one of her bargemen.

Aware that his Queen needed protection, William Cecil had enlisted the skills of Francis Walsingham in the 1570s. This ruthless, quick-witted Protestant lawyer became Elizabeth's chief 'spy master'. His network of informers constantly gathered information, and though at first his reports were vague – his motto was "there is less danger in fearing too much than too little" – Walsingham thwarted a number of plots. One foiled scheme was the 'Babington Plot' of 1586, led by Sir Anthony Babington, a nobleman with a strong desire to see Mary, Queen of Scots on the English throne.



**ELIZABETH'S 007**
**Sir Francis Walsingham kept the Queen from danger**

5

# TROUBLE WITH THE NEIGHBOURS

*Keeping England's enemies close was key to Elizabeth's success*

**Europe was the centre of the world during the 16th century. The Americas had been discovered by Christopher Columbus in 1492, but had not yet developed architecturally or economically. Nowhere could rival the power and influence of European countries such as Spain, France and England.**

The Pope wielded immense power in Catholic countries, and among his subjects in Protestant realms, but the most powerful monarch at the time was Philip II of Spain, widower of Mary I, and one of the many suitors vying to marry the English Queen. It was during his reign that Spain reached the peak of its powers: by 1580, Philip's territories included Portugal, Sardinia, the Netherlands, Naples, Milan and parts of Africa, India and the Americas. But as a prominent Catholic power, Philip's eyes were fixed on the Protestant throne of England, and the two rulers had an uneasy relationship prone to disintegrating into conflict.

**42**
The number of years that Philip II ruled Spain

England's age-old enemy, France, was a regular source of irritation during Elizabeth's reign, and its proximity meant that it posed a major threat to the realm. Furthermore, the French supported Mary, Queen of Scots' claim to the English throne, which did not improve relations.

Elizabeth's foreign policy was, broadly, to avoid war. Conflicts were expensive, peace was cheap. And England was already in debt from earlier wars. However, the Queen was not totally averse to military action...

**"I WOULD LOSE ALL MY STATES AND A HUNDRED LIVES, IF I HAD THEM; FOR I DO NOT PROPOSE NOR DESIRE TO BE THE RULER OF HERETICS"**

Philip II of Spain, 1566

**FIGHTING SPIRIT**
Painted when Phi ip was 39, this portrait exudes power and authority. He wears the chain of the **Order of the Golden Fleece**, an order of knights founded in 1430 with whom the sovereign consu ted before going to war.



**FRENCH FANCY**
**Elizabeth places a ring on the finger of the French Duke of Anjou in this image from 1581**

**POWER HUNGRY**
**Philip II of Spain is every inch the monarch in this portrait by Alonso Sánchez Coello from 1566**

ALAMY X2, ART ARCHIVE X1, GETTY X2







**THE WAR NEXT DOOR**
ABOVE: **Irish rebel Hugh O'Neill, c1590**
RIGHT: **English forces are defeated at the Battle of Yellow Ford**

## EIRE ASPIRE
# TURNING IRELAND ENGLISH

At Elizabeth's accession, Ireland was a troublesome mixture of Gaelic and English in both the political and cultural senses. The west and north of the country was predominately Gaelic, ruled by various clans and chieftans, while Dublin and the south were mainly loyal to the English crown. Turning Ireland English was one of the Tudor dynasty's most difficult tasks.

Henry VIII had declared himself King of Ireland in 1541, and bribed many Irish warlords to adopt English ways. Edward VI and Mary I had both tried to extend English rule with little success. Elizabeth on the other hand, chose to delay any real attempts to Anglicise the country, preferring to be dictated by events as they arose. But an escalation in violence, from 1579, directed against English rule, forced the Queen's hand.

In the 1590s, a group of Gaelic Irish chieftains – led by Hugh O'Neill, Earl of Tyrone – rebelled against renewed attempts to bring Ireland under English control. Some 8,000 men were enlisted to O'Neill's campaign, aided by forces provided by Philip II of Spain. It was a force capable of matching Elizabeth's army in the field, as it proved during a clash at Yellow Ford, Ulster, in 1598 – England's worst-ever defeat on Irish soil.

## THE NETHERLANDS
# AIDING THE DUTCH CAUSE

In 1568, rebellion swept through the Netherlands as Dutch rebels fought to free themselves from the rule of Philip II of Spain, who was attempting to clamp down on the spread of Calvinism (a branch of Protestantism) in several regions. As a Protestant, Elizabeth was sympathetic to the Dutch plight and, in 1585, sent an English army of more than 4,000 men led by Robert Dudley to aid the rebel cause.

The move was risky. Although the English had been secretly supporting the Dutch for many years, public support of the revolt could provoke Spain into war with England. A diplomatic solution was required and, with this in mind, Elizabeth entered into secret peace talks with Spain, while continuing to provide military support to the Dutch rebels.

Dudley, however, had other ideas and enraged his Queen by accepting the post of Governor General of the Netherlands, committing himself, and England, to the conflict. But as Elizabeth became increasingly reluctant to commit money and troops to the rebel cause, the English campaign faltered and Dudley finally returned to England.

**5**
The cost, in millions of pounds, spent on wars during Elizabeth's reign



## FLIRTING WITH THE FRENCH
# DIPLOMATIC ACT

When Elizabeth acceded the throne in 1558, England was at war with its traditional enemy France. Under Mary I, England had been forced to surrender Calais, its last territory in France, and the loss was a bitter blow. With no resources to continue Mary's battle to retake Calais, Elizabeth reluctantly conceded its loss in the Treaty of Cateau-Cambrésis in April 1559.

Tensions renewed between the two countries when France supported Mary, Queen of Scots' claim to the English throne, but with the death of the Scottish Queen's mother – the French regent Mary of Guise – in 1560, Elizabeth was finally able to negotiate, and the Treaty of Edinburgh in July 1560 saw the end of French rule in Scotland and the subsequent withdrawal of French troops.

Elizabeth was a shrewd ruler, however, and knew that she needed to ally with France to counter an even greater enemy: Spain, whose ruler, Philip II, wished to restore the Catholic faith to England.

In the 1570s, to advance the relationship between the countries even further, Elizabeth entered into marriage negotiations with Francis, Duke of Alençon (Duke of Anjou from 1576), son of Catherine de Medici, Queen Mother of France, and brother to the French king.

Although the pair did not marry, the long courtship ensured that the two countries remained friendly and united against a common enemy.

**DUCAL DALLIANCE**
For a whi e E izabeth seemed enamoured of the young French Duke – nicknaming him her **'frog'** after he gave her a frog-shaped earring. He was the on y one of her suitors to court her in person, despite their **22-year age gap**.




**ENGLISH DEFEAT**
**Dudley's forces are defeated at Grave, the Netherlands, 1586. The Dutch campaign was far from Dudley's moment of glory**

THE SPANISH ARMADA



**FIRE STARTERS**
**English fireships are launched at the Spanish fleet off Calais**

**BURNING IDEA**
The Spanish Armada was one of the first conflicts to see **English fireships** in action. So successfu were they, that the navy used them for centuries after. The fireships used were often **stripped-down warships** or merchant vesse s.

**13,500**
The estimated number of Spanish sailors and soldiers who failed to make it back to Spain

# THE SPANISH ARMADA

## England was under attack from a man with a plan...

**Much of Elizabeth's foreign policy centred on Spain – then Europe's most powerful country. The two countries were officially at war from 1585 until after the Queen's reign. Elizabeth, along with other European powers, sought to control Philip II and the Catholic threat he posed. Philip, on the other hand, considered Elizabeth a heretic, and felt a sense of moral obligation to protect English Catholicism.**

The two countries had been briefly united by the marriage of Mary I and Philip II in 1554, but any influence Philip may have had over England ended with Mary's death four years later, and his subsequent offer of marriage to Elizabeth had been refused outright soon after her accession.

Nevertheless, Philip was determined to complete what he described as his 'Enterprise of England' and, by late 1585, had decided upon his invasion plans: he would send a huge fleet of ships to the Netherlands, where the Duke of Parma was commanding the Spanish army during its attempted conquest of that country. Once the Armada had reached the Netherlands, the huge ships would ferry Parma and his army to England where they would put an end to English resistance once and for all...

BRIDGEMAN IMAGES X3, ALAMY X3



**POLITICS OF MARRIAGE**
**Mary I and Philip II of Spain were married in 1554. Mary adored her husband but for Philip the union was more about political gain**

**ALL AT SEA**

## BATTLE SHIPS

England's navy meets the 'invincible' fleet at Gravelines

**When Philip II launched his Armada against Elizabeth in 1588, he was confident of success. Spanish ships numbered up to 150 vessels – the largest fleet ever seen in Europe – and Philip's army and navy totalled some 30,000 men. He seemed invincible. But English naval tactics and a ferocious Atlantic storm saw the Spanish ships all but destroyed, and less than half of Philip's original fleet made it home to Spain. It was England's – and Elizabeth's – finest hour.**

**FACE OFF**

## ENGLAND V SPAIN

Two men had responsibility for the failure or success of their respective fleets in 1588...



**Sir Francis Drake**
Sailor and explorer Francis Drake was a favourite of Elizabeth I. Vice Admiral of the English fleet against the Armada, he was notorious for his flamboyance and cavalier attitude, and was integral to English success at the Battle of Gravelines.



**Duke of Medina Sidonia**
One of the richest men in Spain, the Duke was given command of the Spanish fleet three months before it sailed, after the former commander died. His inexperience is well recorded, but he made it back to Spain alive.





## CAUGHT IN A STORM

The remaining fleet battled the elements

### TEMPESTUOUS SEAS

With the decision to abandon the attack made, the Spanish fleet sails north around Scotland and down the west coast of Ireland to return to Spain. Howard and his fleet pursue the Armada for three days until it becomes clear that it is leaving. But bad storms mean that many Spanish ships are wrecked on the coasts of Scotland and Ireland, and less than half of the fleet is believed to have made it home.

Shetland Isles

Orkney Islands

Fair Isle

Hebrides

North Sea

ENGLAND

Atlantic Ocean

Margate

Plymouth

Gravelines

Calais

Bay of Biscay

FRANCE

La Coruña

Santander

PORTUGAL

SPAIN

Lisbon

Mediter

### 4 BATTLE ENSUES

On 29 July, the Spanish and English fleets fight fiercely off the port of Gravelines, part of the Spanish Netherlands. The Spaniards are blown dangerously close to the coast, and a change in the wind direction leaves the Spanish ships with no option but to retreat north.

The wind fails to change, and the Armada is forced to abandon its attempts to rejoin Parma's Dutch forces. Instead, the ships sail up the east coast and around Scotland to return to Spain.

### 5 FINAL HOURS

An estimated 5,000 men die from starvation, drowning or slaughter at the hands of the English after they are driven ashore in Ireland amid bad storms.

### 3 SPANISH PANIC

On 27July, the Armada anchors off the coast of Calais. The next night, the English send eight burning ships into the Spanish fleet, causing it to scatter out to sea to avoid catching fire.

### 2 EN ROUTE

Philip II is concerned that a stage-by-stage advance up the English Channel would see his forces diverted by the English, so the Armada sails as one, huge unit.

### KEY

- Route of the Armada
- Major battle

### 6 HOME AT LAST

The badly damaged Spanish fleet limps into port at Santander in September 1588. Spain's rule of the seas was over.



**JACK IT IN**
Apparently, Drake wasn't ready to finish his game of bowls

### THE ARMADA IS SIGHTED

On 19 July, an English ship spots the Armada and hastens back to England where beacons are lit along the coast to warn of its approach. A day later, the Spanish fleet is spotted from Lizard Point on the southern tip of Cornwall. A small fleet of English ships, under the command of Admiral Charles Howard, sails out into the Plymouth Sound to disrupt the Armada's progress, but does little to halt its course. According to legend, Francis Drake, Vice Admiral of the English navy, was playing bowls on Plymouth Hoe when he was warned of the Spaniards' approach. He is said to have commented that there was time to finish the game *and* defeat the Spaniards.

### 1 SETTING SAIL

The Spanish Armada sets off from Lisbon on 28 May 1588, taking a full two days for the entire fleet to leave port.

# TIMELINE Highs and lows

The Golden Age of English history, the Elizabethan era was a time of art and

### 17 NOVEMBER 1558

Elizabeth becomes Queen after her half-sister, Mary I, dies – probably of cancer. According to legend, when news of Mary's death reaches her at Hatfield House, Elizabeth declares: "It is the Lord's doing, and it is marvellous in our eyes".

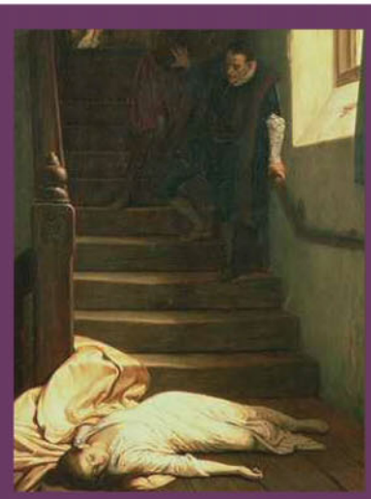



### 15 JANUARY 1559

Elizabeth is crowned at Westminster Abbey. The total cost of the celebrations, not including the coronation banquet, is £16,741 – that's something close to £3.5 million in today's money.

### 8 SEPTEMBER 1560

Amy Robsart, first wife of Robert Dudley, is found dead at the couple's Oxfordshire home, Cumnor Place, after apparently falling down the stairs. For a while, Dudley is widely suspected of having her killed.



Amy Robsart died in contentious circumstances



### JUNE 1585

The first English colony in America is established at Roanoke Island, Virginia.

### 5 OCTOBER 1582

The Gregorian Calendar is adopted in some European countries, including France, Italy and Spain. Ten days are dropped from the calendar: 5 October becomes 15 October.



### DECEMBER 1577

Francis Drake sets sail from Plymouth in his ship, *Golden Hinde*, on an expedition against the Spanish colonies on the American Pacific coast. He becomes the first Englishman to circumnavigate the globe.

### 2 JUNE 1572

After some three years imprisonment in the Tower, Thomas Howard, 4th Duke of Norfolk, is executed for treason after being found guilty of plotting to marry Mary, Queen of Scots and enlisting Spain's help to place the Scottish Queen on the English throne.





### 8 FEBRUARY 1587

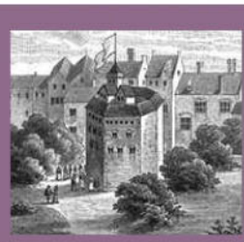
Mary, Queen of Scots is executed at Fotheringhay Castle after Elizabeth finally, and reluctantly, signs her death warrant.

### 1592–93

An outbreak of bubonic plague closes London's playhouses and kills around 17,000 in the capital alone.

### 4 AUGUST 1598

Elizabeth's principal advisor, William Cecil, Lord Burghley, dies at the age of 77, possibly from a stroke or heart attack. He is replaced by his son, Robert.



### 1599

The Globe Theatre opens, charging a minimum entrance fee of one penny. Shakespeare's *Julius Caesar* may have been the first play performed there.





ALAMY X5, CORBIS X1, GETTY X4, THINKSTOCK X5

# of Elizabeth's reign

exploration, espionage and treason...

**OCTOBER 1562**

Elizabeth becomes seriously ill with smallpox. As she recovers, she makes Dudley Protector of the Realm and vows that "nothing improper had ever passed" between them.



Coins were struck to celebrate the Queen's recovery



**1563-65**

Sir John Hawkins is said to have brought the potato to England from the Americas.

**1564**

Playwrights William Shakespeare and Christopher Marlowe are born within months of each other. They will go on to transform the Elizabethan stage.





**1571**

London's Royal Exchange is officially opened by Elizabeth I. Founded by English merchant and financier Sir Thomas Gresham, the commercial marketplace is made up of a trading floor, offices and shops around an open courtyard where merchants and traders conduct their business.

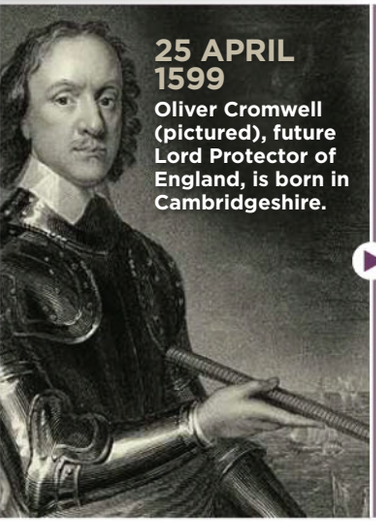


**27 APRIL 1570**

Elizabeth I is excommunicated by Pope Pius V, who declares the Protestant Queen a heretic, and releases her Catholic subjects from their allegiance to her.

**24 JULY 1567**

Mary, Queen of Scots is forced to abdicate in favour of her one-year-old son, James, after she is taken prisoner by Scottish nobles and held at Lochleven Castle.



**25 APRIL 1599**

Oliver Cromwell (pictured), future Lord Protector of England, is born in Cambridgeshire.

**1601**

The Poor Law system is introduced in England and Wales. It offers, amongst other things, relief to people who are unable to work.

**24 MARCH 1603**

Elizabeth dies at Richmond Palace, aged 69, possibly from blood poisoning. Her last words are said by some to have been "all my possessions for a moment of time".



Elizabeth's tomb at Westminster Abbey, London

**LONG LIVE THE KING**

James VI and I, who calls himself King of Great Britain



## WHAT HAPPENED NEXT...

### ENTER THE STUARTS

Elizabeth's death in 1603 had far-reaching consequences for England. Not only had the country lost a beloved monarch, her death also saw the end of 118 years of Tudor rule and the dawn of a new royal dynasty: the Stuarts.

Less than two weeks after Elizabeth's death, James VI of Scotland – (soon to be James I of England) – left Edinburgh for London where he was greeted with enthusiasm. Having lived in the shadow of Elizabeth's 44-year refusal to name an heir, the people of England were greatly relieved that the succession had taken place so smoothly, and welcomed their new King as he entered London on 7 May.

James's coronation took place at Westminster Abbey on 25 July, uniting the kingdoms of Scotland and England for the first time.

His reign would be far from smooth sailing, though, and James, too, would face many of the same difficulties experienced by Elizabeth: threats to his life, huge debts and religious division to name but a few.



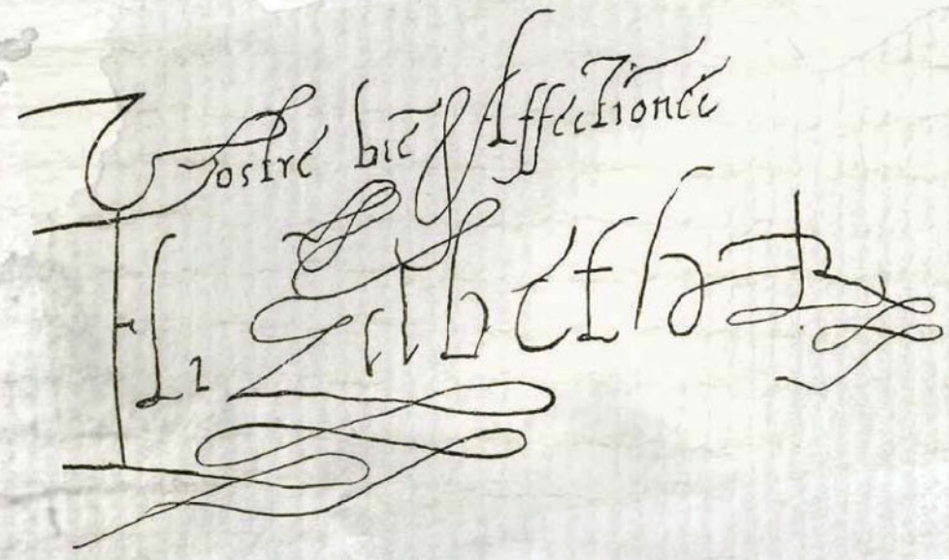
**BEAUTY QUEEN**
MAIN: **Red chalk sketch of Elizabeth attributed to Federico Zuccaro, 1575**
BOTTOM RIGHT: **Elizabeth's signature graced thousands of state documents during her reign**

**CAUGHT ON CANVAS**
**Robert Dudley** commissioned a pair of portraits of **the Queen and himself** for display at Kenilworth Castle during Elizabeth's 19-day visit in 1575. This preparatory sketch – and another in black chalk – are all that survive of the works.



# ELIZABETH
# BENEATH THE MASK

To her people she was a creature of beauty and mother of the nation, but behind closed doors hid a queen riddled with insecurities and plagued by bouts of depression



ALAMY X1, TOPFOTO X1

When Elizabeth I ascended the throne in 1558, she was the most eligible woman in Europe and, before long, had some of the most powerful men in the world clamouring for her hand in marriage.

With her father's auburn hair and her mother's dark eyes and olive complexion, Elizabeth was widely reputed to have been physically attractive, described by the Venetian ambassador Giovanni Michiel in 1557 as "tall and well formed, with a good skin, although sallow. She has fine eyes and above all a beautiful hand of which she makes a display..."

Since beauty was believed to amplify female power, it was imperative that Elizabeth outshone everyone around her, in order to support her right to the throne. And outshine them she did.

Every last part of the Queen's carefully crafted public image was honed to perfection. She designed everything to convey her right to rule in a world where women were not expected, or encouraged, to exert independent authority, and where youth, health and fertility were attributes to be celebrated above all others.

But while it was easy to portray Elizabeth as such in her youth, when her physical appearance bore witness, what was to be done as she grew older? In her later years, the Queen was obviously aging, with rotten teeth and thinning hair. She was clearly beyond childbearing age, and yet still without a successor. The situation had the makings of an Elizabethan public relations nightmare.

## PICTURE PERFECT

That Elizabeth was an unmarried female monarch could not be ignored. In fact, it had to be transcended to ensure the continued loyalty and faith of her subjects. And like monarchs before her, Elizabeth used portraiture to manipulate her public image. She employed symbols and emblems from biblical, classical and mythological sources to convey an image of an all powerful ruler.

To deliberately encourage Elizabeth's image as the 'Virgin Queen', she adopted common symbols of virginity as personal emblems. Pearls – associated with purity – were often encrusted on Elizabeth's gowns, or hung around her neck. As the Queen walked through the halls of her royal palaces, tiny seed pearls are said to have fallen from her skirts as she moved.

The white rose of purity associated with the Virgin Mary was another popular addition to her clothing, as was the phoenix, a mythical, self-perpetuating bird and a symbol of chastity. And Elizabeth often wore crescent moon jewels in her hair, symbolic of the Roman virgin goddess, Diana.

Elizabeth's wardrobe itself was designed to impress and she never appeared in public without full make-up and sumptuous clothing. While in private she preferred to wear simple gowns, Elizabeth knew the value of clothing as a symbol of status and power, and dressed to reflect her position. "We princes, I tell you, are set on stages in the sight and view of all the world duly observed; the eyes of many behold our actions, a spot is soon spied in our garments; a blemish noted quickly in our doings", she declared in a speech to Parliament in the 1580s.

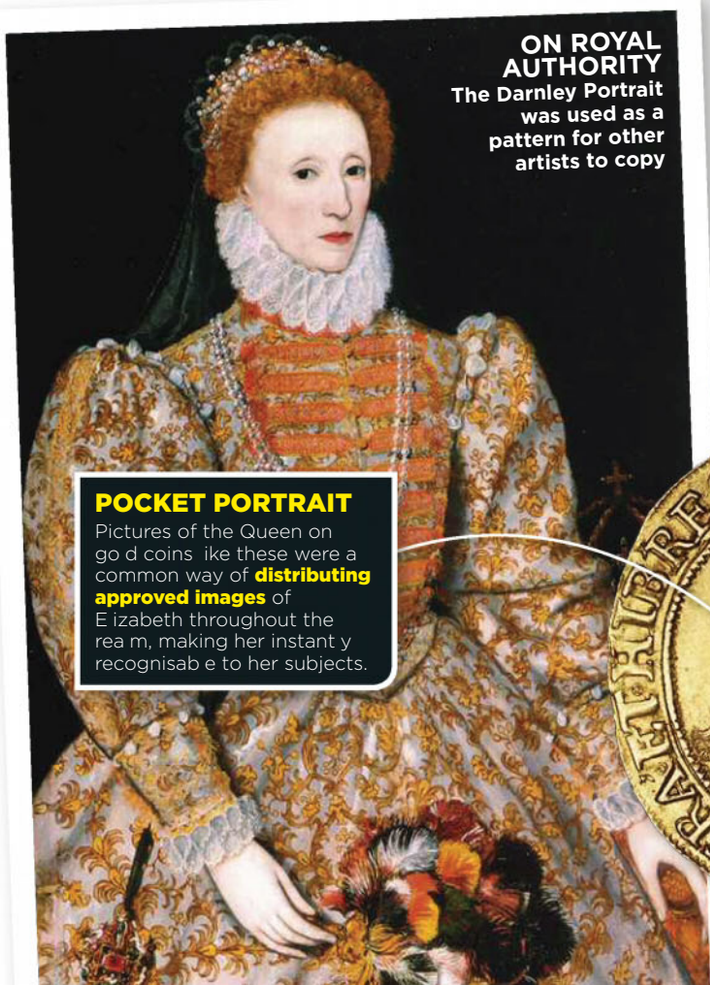
Not that there was much chance of Elizabeth ever having to wear a marked gown: at her death in 1603, some 2,000 gowns were recorded in her wardrobe and, from an inventory compiled in 1587 by Blanche Parry, Lady of the Bedchamber, we know that Elizabeth had 628 pieces of jewellery at that time.

**80**
The number of pieces of jewellery received by Elizabeth on 1 January 1587

## IMAGE CONTROL

The Queen's public image was of paramount importance. In an age without television or social media, one of the fastest ways of sharing a carefully selected image of a monarch was via money. In 1560-61, Elizabeth set about restoring the currency of England, which had been dramatically debased during the reign of Henry VIII. The old coinage, so reduced in value that it damaged trade relations and did little for the reputation of the monarchy, was withdrawn, melted, and replaced with newly minted coins of precious metal, each featuring an image of Elizabeth herself. Now every subject could own a tiny portrait of their Queen.

Such images of the monarch were carefully choreographed and changed little throughout her reign. In 1563, in a move to regulate the production of her portrait, Elizabeth declared that a 'pattern' would be created that should then be copied by other painters. The painting of Elizabeth known as the 'Darnley Portrait' was one such pattern. Created in around 1575-6, it was used and re-used by artists



**ON ROYAL AUTHORITY**
**The Darnley Portrait was used as a pattern for other artists to copy**

**POCKET PORTRAIT**
Pictures of the Queen on go d coins ike these were a common way of **distributing approved images** of E izabeth throughout the rea m, making her instant y recognisab e to her subjects.

## EVERY PART OF THE QUEEN'S IMAGE WAS HONED TO PERFECTION

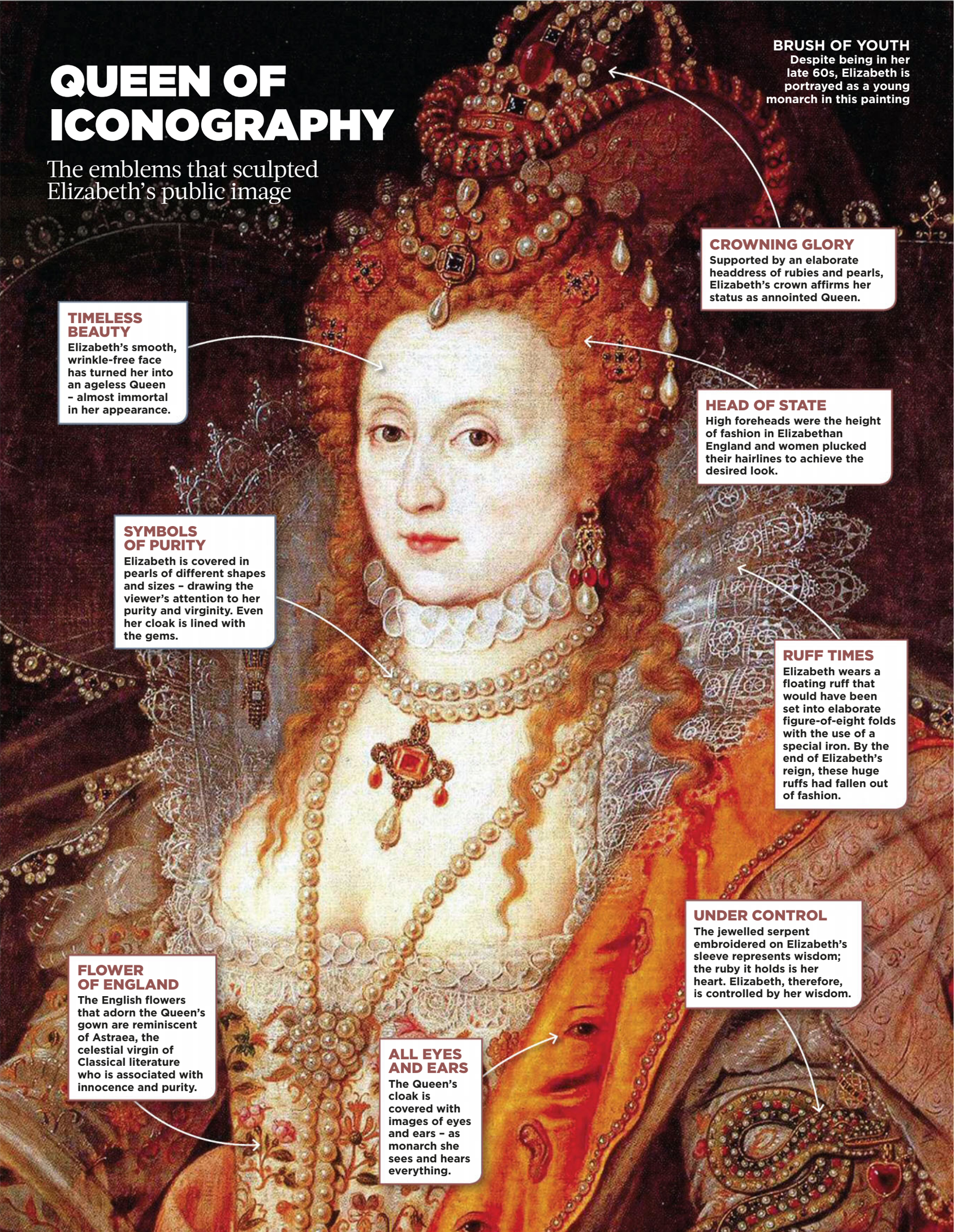


**HEADS OR TAILS?**
FROM LEFT: **An Elizabethan gold pound from 1594-96; front and back of a gold sovereign from Elizabeth's reign**

ALAMY X2, GETTY X1, THINKSTOCK X1

# QUEEN OF ICONOGRAPHY

## The emblems that sculpted Elizabeth's public image



**BRUSH OF YOUTH**
Despite being in her late 60s, Elizabeth is portrayed as a young monarch in this painting

### CROWNING GLORY
Supported by an elaborate headdress of rubies and pearls, Elizabeth's crown affirms her status as annointed Queen.

### TIMELESS BEAUTY
Elizabeth's smooth, wrinkle-free face has turned her into an ageless Queen – almost immortal in her appearance.

### HEAD OF STATE
High foreheads were the height of fashion in Elizabethan England and women plucked their hairlines to achieve the desired look.

### SYMBOLS OF PURITY
Elizabeth is covered in pearls of different shapes and sizes – drawing the viewer's attention to her purity and virginity. Even her cloak is lined with the gems.

### RUFF TIMES
Elizabeth wears a floating ruff that would have been set into elaborate figure-of-eight folds with the use of a special iron. By the end of Elizabeth's reign, these huge ruffs had fallen out of fashion.

### UNDER CONTROL
The jewelled serpent embroidered on Elizabeth's sleeve represents wisdom; the ruby it holds is her heart. Elizabeth, therefore, is controlled by her wisdom.

### FLOWER OF ENGLAND
The English flowers that adorn the Queen's gown are reminiscent of Astraea, the celestial virgin of Classical literature who is associated with innocence and purity.

### ALL EYES AND EARS
The Queen's cloak is covered with images of eyes and ears – as monarch she sees and hears everything.



**HANDSOME**
E izabeth was immense y proud of her **long, slender hands** and wou d repeated y put on and remove her g oves to draw attention to them.

**TRAPPINGS OF ROYALTY**
LEFT: **A lock of Elizabeth's hair sits on a poem written to her by poet Philip Sidney**
MIDDLE: **A pair of the Queen's gloves dating from 1566**
RIGHT: **Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, the man who saw Elizabeth without her 'mask of youth'**

# THE PHYSICAL REALITY OF AN AGEING QUEEN WAS DISGUISED BY A MULTITUDE OF COSMETICS

into the 1590s, helping to create the mask of youth and beauty that surrounded Elizabeth until her death.

As the Queen's closest advisor Robert Cecil commented carefully: "Her Majesty commands all manner of persons to stop doing portraits of her until a clever painter has finished one which all other painters can copy. Her Majesty, in the meantime, forbids the showing of any portraits which are ugly until they are improved."

## PEELING BACK THE MASK

But beneath the image of a strong, confident and youthful monarch lay a very different woman – one that only those closest to her would ever see, and centering around the relative privacy of the royal bedchamber. Here, in the heart of Elizabeth's empire, the physical reality of the ageing Queen was disguised by a multitude of cosmetics, administered by a handful of privileged women whose task it was to guard the truth of the Queen's body.

In 1562, when she was just 29, Elizabeth caught smallpox and nearly died. The severity of her illness, and the stark reality that the she could die without an heir, shook the country and for the first time Elizabeth's mortality hit home.

For Elizabeth, though, the illness had a visible long-lasting effect in the form of facial scars. Layers of white make-up – a concoction of pungent white lead and vinegar – were applied to her face in a bid to conceal the imperfections. But the caustic cosmetic did more harm than good. The prolonged use of lead eventually ate into the Queen's skin, causing it to grey and wrinkle, and thus more of the paste was required to achieve the desired effect.

In line with Elizabethan fashion, bright patches of rouge were applied to the Queen's cheeks using crushed cochineal beetles. But as she aged, Elizabeth stepped up her quest for everlasting youth, experimenting with cutting-edge cosmetics. An intense red for use on lips and cheeks was created with vermilion, a garish pigment also known as cinnabar – or today as mercuric sulphide. This toxic substance was smeared daily on the Queen's mouth, and would have been ingested every time she licked her lips. Eventually, it is highly likely Elizabeth would have experienced the lack of co-ordination, memory loss, sensory impairment, slurred speech and depression – all symptoms linked to mercury poisoning.

**15**
The number of years Elizabeth kept Dudley's final letter to her – it was found in a box by her bed after her death

## KEEPING UP APPEARANCES

Over the decades of Elizabeth's reign, she privately changed from a young, lithe, pretty royal with little need for make-up, to a wrinkled, black-toothed woman who spent hours every day preparing for public viewing.

Her love of sweet foods meant that she frequently suffered from toothache, and many of her teeth fell out. Once, just before her 45th birthday, the pain in her teeth and gums proved unbearable and she consented to an extraction. Afraid of pain and unwilling – perhaps for vanity's sake – to lose a tooth, Elizabeth finally allowed doctors to perform the procedure only after John Aylmer, Bishop of London, had one of his own extracted in front of her. Reassured, Elizabeth finally agreed to the action.

What's more, her red-gold hair, once Elizabeth's crowning glory and tangible evidence of her Tudor heritage, began to thin soon after she took to the throne and she had to wear wigs to disguise her hair loss.

But while Elizabeth could disguise physical imperfections such as her lack of hair and scarred face, some health problems were harder to hide. The question of the Queen's ability to bear children and the irregular menstruation that she had endured since childhood were on the rumour mill throughout Europe.

So anxious was Elizabeth to demonstrate her health and vigour to the world that she often felt compelled to perform feats of exercise before her court. She would dance energetically with foreign ambassadors, lead hunts and spurn medicine in public.

But even in the privacy of her bedchamber, Elizabeth was still under constant scrutiny. Her ladies were often bribed by foreign ambassadors for intimate details of the ruler's private life – from her menstrual cycle to her virginity.

As she grew older, less youthful and more suspicious, Elizabeth took great pains to ensure only those closest to her saw her in her

ALAMY X2, CORBIS X1, MARY EVANS X1

# RAVAGES OF AGE

## The truth behind Elizabeth's outward 'mask of youth'



**TRUE REFLECTION**
Elizabeth I, at around 62. Such an honest portrayal of the ageing Queen was very unusual

### COVER UP
Following a severe bout of smallpox in 1562, Elizabeth was never seen in public without her trademark white make-up, which covered the scars left by the disease. In reality, the caustic concoction made her skin grey and wrinkled.

### BAD HAIR DAYS
Elizabeth began to lose her hair relatively early in her reign, and took to wearing wigs in public.

### HIDDEN AILMENTS
In the final weeks of her life, Elizabeth suffered from a painful swelling in her throat, which eventually burst.

### BLACK TEETH
Elizabeth had a love of sweet things, which caused many of her teeth to fall out, leaving her with a hollow-cheeked appearance. She would often stuff her cheeks with rags to fill them out, but that made her speech hard to understand.

### ELIZABETHAN BLING
Elizabeth's love of jewellery is well recorded, but as she aged, her jewels took on another role. According to Sir Francis Bacon, the Queen believed people "would be diverted by the glitter of her jewels, from noticing the decay of her personal attractions".

### MATURE MAIDEN
Elizabeth favoured clothes of white or black as these symbolised virginity and purity. Even as an older woman, a great deal of emphasis continued to be placed on her virginal status.

### REVEALING LADY
Elizabeth was not shy of revealing a little flesh in public, even as an older woman. In fact, in 1597, a French ambassador recorded that "She kept the front of her dress open, and one could see the whole of her bosom... often she would open the front of this robe with her hands as if she was too hot".

### WEAK CONSTITUTION
Elizabeth suffered from migraines, irregular menstruation and occasional fainting fits for most of her adult life. She was also very shortsighted, which would have made affairs of state hard work.



**FINAL HOURS**
In her last moments, Elizabeth I is surrounded by her ladies in waiting and closest advisors

**PREPARING FOR DEATH**
A though E izabeth's hea th deteriorated quick y, she **refused to go to bed**, choosing instead to ie on cushions on the floor, cared for by adies of her bedchamber.



**EXPERT VIEW**

*Historian and author* ***Anna Whitelock***

## ELIZABETH RETAINS A POWERFUL MYSTIQUE OF THE UNKNOWABLE

**Why are we so fascinated by Elizabeth?**
Elizabeth I is something of an enigma: powerful, charismatic and glamorous, a learned stateswoman, warrior queen and the eternally youthful woman who, she claimed, remained a virgin her whole life. While the image of Elizabeth as Queen is a familiar one, she retains a powerful mystique of the unknown and unknowable.

**How significant is Elizabeth's reign to British history?**
Elizabeth played a central role in the making of Anglo-British national identity and culture. During her reign, England was established as a Protestant nation, exploration of the New World gathered pace and the first steps made towards colonisation. Although not the first woman to wear the crown of England, Elizabeth was the first woman to show that gender wasn't necessarily a limitation to the exercise of authority and the success of a monarch.

**Would Elizabeth's reign have been different had she married?**
Yes, indeed. Women were regarded as the 'inferior' sex and so a king was needed to take on the greater part of government. It was also essential to have an heir to secure the succession. If Elizabeth had married, she would arguably not have sustained the interest and mystique that has endured over the centuries.

**How far did the Queen's public and private lives overlap?**
There was really no such thing as a private life for a monarch at this time. The Queen's body was held to represent the very state itself and the health, sanctity and prolificacy of it determined the stability of the realm. Illness, sexual immorality and infertility were political concerns. Elizabeth's life behind closed doors was therefore the focus of much scrutiny and gossip.

natural state – without wig, make-up or robes. But in September 1599, Elizabeth's 'mask of youth' was well and truly torn off when royal favourite Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, burst into her bedchamber unannounced. Devereux, it was reported, "found the Queen newly up" with wisps of grey thinning hair "hanging about her ears", no make-up and dressed in a simple robe. It was a sight that none of Elizabeth's court should have been privy to, and the monarch was mortified.

### A QUEEN AT ODDS

Elizabeth's skill as an orator and her devotion to England is well documented, but her public displays of dignified queenly duty were often at odds with her behaviour behind closed doors. For a woman who publicly declared that she had "the heart and stomach of a king", Elizabeth's subjects would have been shocked to learn that their Queen was scared of the dark. So too, would they be surprised by the notion of their monarch suffering from regular nightmares – especially after the execution of Mary, Queen of Scots – after which she would need comforting. In the dark of night, Elizabeth would lie awake, fretting about decisions she had made, or was under pressure to make, and she suffered from insomnia for most of her life.

**IN THE DARK OF NIGHT ELIZABETH WOULD LIE AWAKE, FRETTING ABOUT DECISIONS SHE HAD MADE**

Towards the end of her reign, Elizabeth was also prone to bouts of depression, particularly as she began outliving those she loved most. In 1588, as she was being publicly celebrated in the wake of victory over the Spanish Armada, Elizabeth shut herself away at St James's Palace, mourning the loss of her close friend Robert Dudley who had died unexpectedly, just weeks after the battle.

The execution of Devereux, the man who had so ignominiously burst into the Queen's bedchamber, was another blow to the her fragile state of mind. She became more reclusive, and began to keep to the relative safety of her privy chamber, away from the watchful eyes of court.

As it became harder to keep the aging process at bay, less-than-complimentary comments about Elizabeth's looks began to be reported by foreign ambassadors. In 1597, the 65-year-old Queen was described in a letter by the French ambassador: "As for her face, it is and appears to be very aged. It is long and thin, and her teeth are very yellow and unequal... Many of them are missing so that one cannot understand her easily when she speaks quickly."

For a queen who loved to be adored, growing old so publicly must have been agonising. Yet to her subjects, she remained Gloriana, the Virgin Queen, who had eschewed marriage to become mother of the nation. On Elizabeth's death in 1603, thousands turned out for her funeral, lamenting the passing of their beloved monarch.

"There was such a general sighing, groaning and weeping," wrote chronicler John Stow, "as the like hath not been seen or known in the memory of man." Gloriana was dead, but her image would live on.

ALAMY X1, KOBAL X1



# GET HOOKED!

*Continue your journey into the Elizabeth's world – Gloriana awaits...*

## PLACES TO VISIT



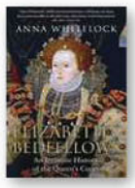


**▲ HATFIELD HOUSE, HERTFORDSHIRE**
Visit the house where Elizabeth spent many childhood years, and see the spot where she heard the news of her accession.
*www.hatfield-house.co.uk*

### ALSO LOOK OUT FOR

- Step inside the reconstructed Globe Theatre, London
- Kenilworth Castle, Warwickshire, where Elizabeth visited Dudley
- See the Tower of London, where the Queen was imprisoned

## BOOKS




**ELIZABETH'S BEDFELLOWS: AN INTIMATE HISTORY OF THE QUEEN'S COURT**
*by Anna Whitelock*
A fascinating insight into the 'private' life of Elizabeth I.




**THE MARRIAGE GAME**
*by Alison Weir*
Alison Weir's story of Elizabeth's relationships with her suitors makes for some exciting historical fiction.

### ALSO LOOK OUT FOR

- Elizabeth: Apprenticeship *by David Starkey*
- Terrifying Tudors *from the Horrible Histories range, by Terry Deary*
- The Children of Henry VIII *by John Guy*
- Legacy *a historical novel by Susan Kay*

## ON SCREEN



**ELIZABETH: THE GOLDEN AGE (2007)**
Cate Blanchett plays Queen Elizabeth I in the latter part of her reign, portraying her personal and political struggles.

### ALSO LOOK OUT FOR

- The Channel 4 docu-series, *David Starkey's Elizabeth* (2007)
- Miranda Richardson as a giddy, squeaky, entertaining Elizabeth in *Blackadder II* (1986)





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HISTORY REVEALED

# WWI IN COLOUR

World War I brought about many changes in technology – more powerful bombs, tanks and aircraft to name a few. For this wholly new kind of warfare, a new invention was used to document the devastation: colour photography

## INTO THE ABYSS

**SURVEYING THE DAMAGE**

**The war unleashes an arsenal capable of never-before-seen carnage. When, in June 1917, the British lay 21 tons of explosives under German positions in Flanders, it creates a 116-metre wide crater – the blast is heard in London.**

## A WORLD WAR...

The war brings soldiers from all over the world to fight, making it history's first global conflict



## TRENCH WARFARE

**ON THE FRONTLINE**

**When the trenches are dug on the Western Front, they become home to a plethora of nationalities, languages and uniforms. Here, a Russian military delegation and French soldiers inspect a frontline trench in 1916.**



## SOLDIERS AT EASE

**FROM TRENCH TO BENCH**

**Following the Germans' retreat from the French town of Noyon, Algerian soldiers fighting for France rest away from the frontline.**

## ON GUARD

**OUT OF AFRICA**

**Also serving the French army are around 200,000 Senegalese troops. Over 135,000 of these 'Tirailleurs' fight in the five battalions sent to the Western Front.**



GETTY X2, TOPFOTO X4

# SOLDIERS FROM AROUND THE GLOBE CAME TO FIGHT IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR

## SAY 'CHEESE'

**POSING AMONG THE RUBBLE**

**Autochrome, the process of colour photography used on these pages, is patented by the Lumière brothers – the first pioneers of cinema – in 1903. As Autochrome requires long exposure times to work, most photographs are of static groups, such as these soldiers in the ruins of Reims.**

## AUTOCHROME

**SNAPPING WITH SPUDS**

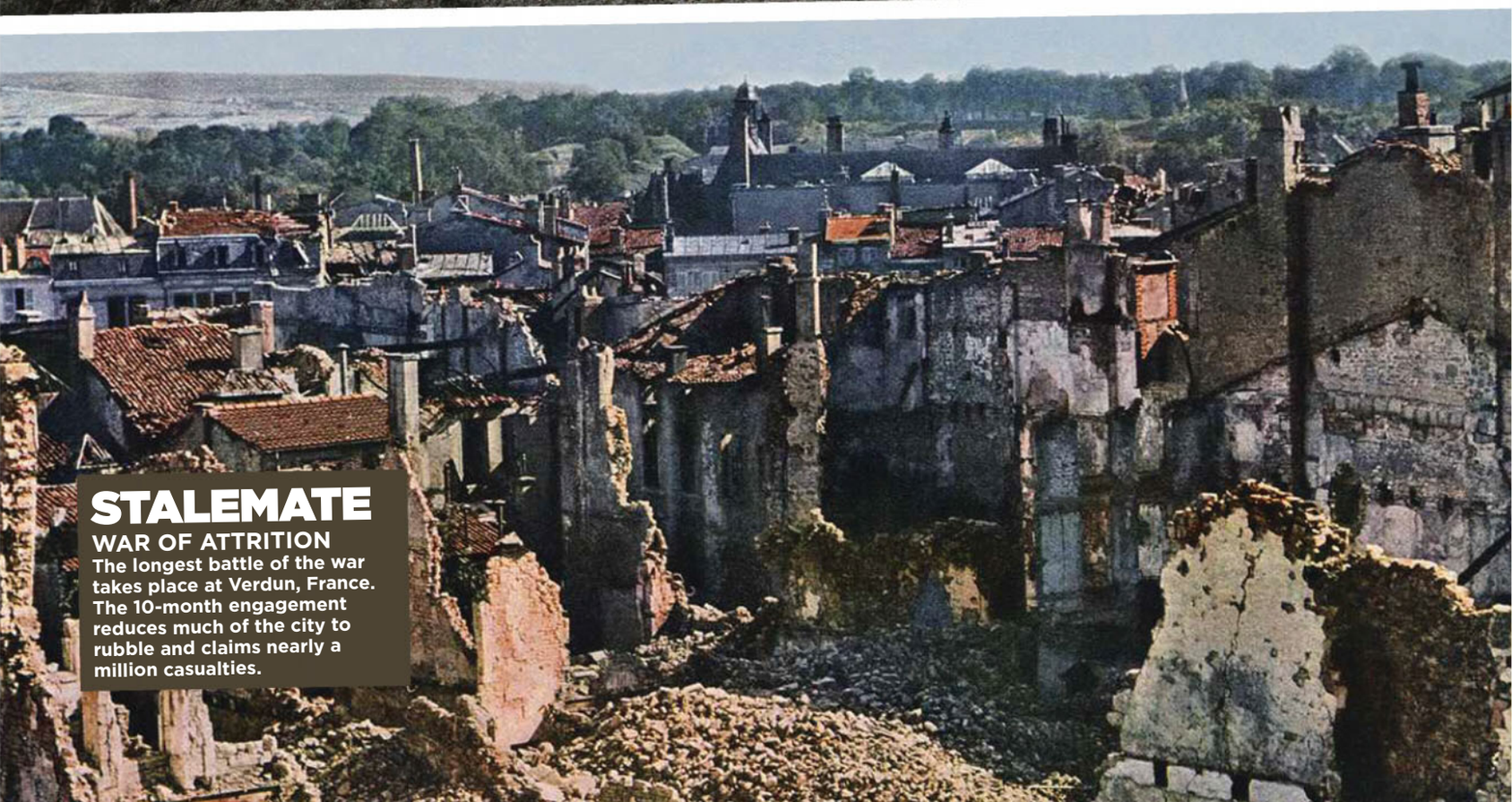
**A colour filter is created by coating a glass plate with layers of potato starch dyed red, green and blue-violet. The filter gives the subjects an almost unearthly look.**



## FRENCH FIRES

### TAKING AIM

**When war breaks out, Autochrome is becoming popular, particularly in France. Many of the surviving images are of French forces on the Western Front – such as this machine-gunner section – and are taken by the prolific and highly meticulous photographer Fernand Cuville.**



## STALEMATE

### WAR OF ATTRITION

**The longest battle of the war takes place at Verdun, France. The 10-month engagement reduces much of the city to rubble and claims nearly a million casualties.**

# OFF THE LINES...

As Autochrome needs a long time to take a picture, many photos are taken away from the frontline



## A CLOSE SHAVE

### LOOKING SHARP

**In this military camp, the barber is kept busy giving a soldier a shave, while two others wait their turn in a tent. Photographer Fernand Cuville is well-known in the French camps for taking a long time to prepare his photos.**



## FEEDING AN ARMY

### FOOD ON THE MOVE

**German soldiers wait patiently at a field kitchen in Champagne. Resembling a steam engine with its large funnel, seen on the left, such kitchens can be moved from camp to camp on carts.**

## STAYING HIDDEN

### REST AND RELAXATION

**In the last year of the war, Soissons, in France, is the site of fierce fighting. The French barracks behind the frontline are painted with camouflage in the hope of avoiding German shells.**





## SURVIVING THE SALVO

### THE GERMAN PERSPECTIVE

**A famous German colour photographer, Hans Hildenbrand, travels to the German fortifications at Hartmannswillerkopf, in the mountains of Alsace. Bitter fighting rages there throughout 1915.**

## THE SHELLING IS SO INTENSE, IT CAN BE HEARD BACK IN ENGLAND

## GUNS FALL SILENT

### ALL QUIET ON THE WESTERN FRONT

**Piles and piles of shell casings offer a poignant reminder of the destructive power of the new weapons. Using the Autochrome process, the setting looks calm, even serene.**

GETTY X4, TOPFOTO X3

# TOWNS AROUND FRANCE WERE OBLITERATED

## AT PLAY

### BOWLED OVER

**The shells fall not only on the trenches, but on villages around France, leaving many civilians dead or homeless. Here, three children play with brightly-coloured bowling pins in a ruined building in Reims.**

## LEFT BEHIND

### GERMANS IN RETREAT

**In 1917, the Germans fall back from the Aisne region. A shop in the small town of Bucy-le-Long sells abandoned equipment among the bric-a-brac.**

GETTY X1, TOPFOTO X4

# THE ADVANCES...

The technological developments in weaponry and transport change how wars are fought forever



## ALL ABOARD

### BATTLE BUSES

**In the early months of the war, the British army sequester buses – and their drivers – from London streets. They transport troops and ammunition, as well as being used as ambulances.**



## CANNON FODDER

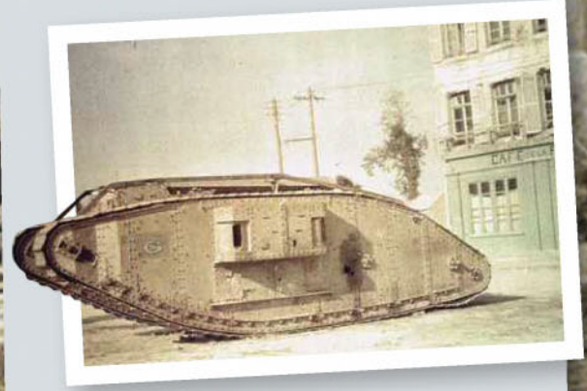
### ROLLING OUT THE BIG GUNS

**Artillery, such as this French 120mm gun, is an important feature in most engagements. Bigger, more powerful guns are developed, culminating in the 256-ton, 34-metre long Paris Gun, used by the Germans in 1918.**

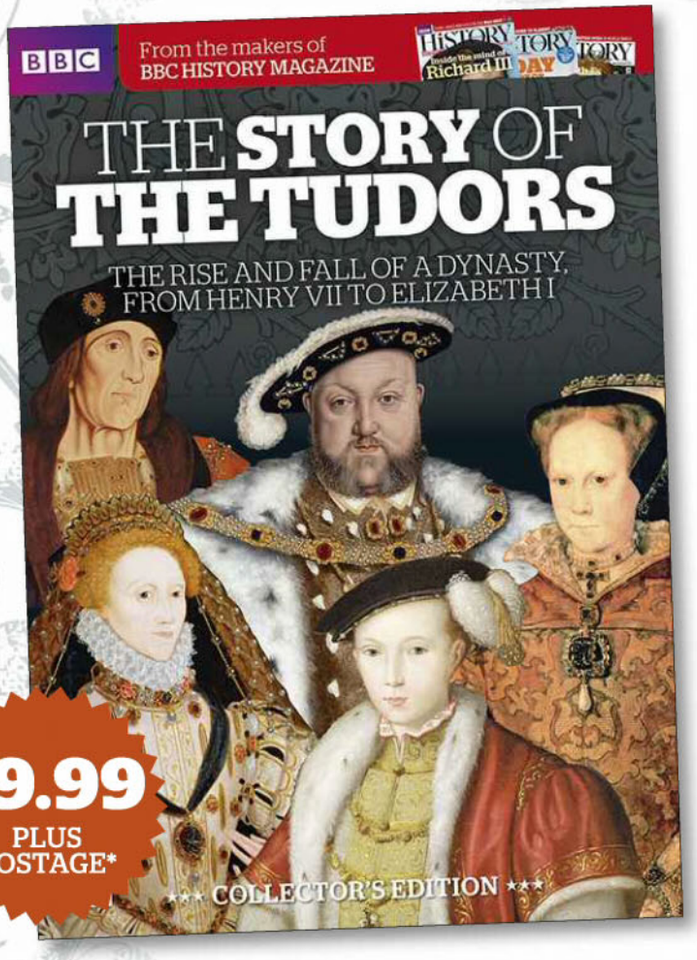
## METAL BEASTS

### TANKS GO OVER THE TOP

**First used at the Somme, tanks are developed with the purpose of crossing 'no man's land'. British tanks achieve a decisive victory at the Battle of Amiens in 1918, described by German General Erich Ludendorff as a 'black day'.**



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# Q&A

## YOU ASK, WE ANSWER

**IN A NUTSHELL** 59 • **DESIGN OF THE TIMES** 60 • **HOW DID THEY DO THAT?** 62

### OUR EXPERTS

**EMILY BRAND**

Historian, specialising in the 18th century, genealogist and author of *Mr Darcy's Guide to Courtship* (2013)

**JULIAN HUMPHRYS**

Development Officer for The Battlefields Trust and writer whose books include *Enemies at the Gate* (2007)

**GREG JENNER**

Consultant for historical dramas and documentaries, notably CBBC's Horrible Histories, with his first book due this year

**RUPERT MATTHEWS**

Journalist and author. His recent book *The Popes: Every Question Answered* was published in September

**MILES RUSSELL**

Author and Senior Lecturer in Archaeology, specialising in prehistory and Romans, at Bournemouth University

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**GREAT SCOT** The fictional English sleuth Sherlock Holmes was based on a Scottish professor

**DID YOU KNOW?**

**GOOSE STEP**
In the 1840s a goose called Jacob was made 'superintendent to the sentinels' of the Coldstream Guards. He'd been enlisted in Quebec after reportedly alerting the regiment to an attack, and brought to the UK as a mascot.

# WAS SHERLOCK HOLMES BASED ON A REAL PERSON?

Despite appearing quintessentially English, the super sleuthing Sherlock was created by a Scottish doctor with Irish parents, and was inspired by another famous Scot. As a 17 year old medical student in Edinburgh, Arthur Conan Doyle first met Dr Joseph Bell, a man he later described as being able to "diagnose the people as they came in, before they even opened their mouths. He would tell them details of their past life; and hardly would he ever make a mistake". Bell's extraordinary powers of observation made him a leading pioneer in forensic medicine, but also gave author Conan Doyle the foundation for a brilliant character, as he later admitted to his old professor: "You are yourself Sherlock Holmes and well you know it." **GJ**

ALAMY

## WHAT LIVING THING WENT INTO SPACE FIRST?

**In 1957, Russian dog Laika became famous when rocketed into orbit in Sputnik 2. Unknown to the public, Laika wasn't the first astro-animal; the Americans and Russians had already hurled mice, monkeys, chimps, rats, dogs and rabbits into space, all following in the tiny footsteps of fruit flies launched from a German V2 rocket by an American team in 1947.** GJ



**Laika went into space but sadly didn't come back alive**

# Did the Romans feel the cold on Hadrian's Wall?

**FRANKLIN ARBISMAN,** LEEDS

The wall wasn't manned by shivering Italians; it was largely guarded by non Roman auxiliaries from across the Empire, including modern day Belgium and the Netherlands, where the weather could be equally chilly. The houses of garrison commanders were equipped with underfloor heating, and we know from writing tablets found at Vindolanda fort that soldiers on the wall were sent woolly socks and underpants, and wore a variety of cloaks. Those who could afford one splashed out on a long, hooded cloak known as a *birrus Britannicus*. These were made from untreated wool, so they kept the rain out as well as the cold. Large numbers of them were exported from Britain to use in other parts of the Roman Empire. **JH**



**THERMAL UNDIES**
**Roman soldiers at Hadrian's Wall kept warm thanks to woolly underpants and socks**

**DID YOU KNOW?**

**SICK AS A... SEAGULL**
Horatio Nelson, Britain's most famous admiral, commander of HMS *Victory* and victor at the 1805 Battle of Trafalgar (in which he was killed), was seasick for the first week or ten days every time he went to sea.

# Where did Henry VIII marry Jane Seymour?

**LEANNE CRANE,** SURREY

Henry VIII was betrothed to Jane Seymour on 20 May 1536, just one day after the execution of her predecessor, Anne Boleyn. Jane became his third wife ten days later, in a private ceremony at 'the Queen's Closet' at Whitehall Palace, London (then also known as York Place). But whispers of other secret ceremonies gradually developed into traditions. By the 1820s, it was established in local folklore that Jane had in fact been 'wooed and wed' at Marwell Hall, Hampshire, the property of her brother Henry; the alleged chamber was even pointed out to visitors. Other 19th-century sources bestow the honour on her father's home at Wolfhall, Wiltshire. Another theory, perhaps based on an ambiguous phrase in a courtier's letter, sets it in nearby Tottenham Parish Church.

There is no way of confirming whether a secret ceremony was conducted elsewhere, but the lack of contemporary evidence makes it unlikely. Whatever the case, Henry was to be delighted with his choice of wife – the motto she chose was 'bound to obey and serve'. **EB**



**SECRET WEDDING?**
**Rumours surround the marriage venue of Henry VIII and Jane Seymour**

## DID THE CELTS PRACTICE HUMAN SACRIFICE?

**According to the Romans, the answer is "yes, lots", one of the reasons they gave for suppressing druidic cults in France and Britain. Rome was not averse to human sacrifice in the arena (for entertainment's sake), but was against it being conducted for religious reasons. This could be just Roman propaganda, were it not for evidence from the bogs of northern Europe that suggests violent death was a key part of Celtic life.** MR



IN A NUTSHELL

# WHAT WERE THE DARK AGES?

Historians are in the dark about a great swathe of western European history, for which there is limited written record



**AFTER ROME FELL...**
**Emperor Honorius hears of the sack of Rome in AD 410, a key moment in the decline of the western Roman Empire**

**What were the Dark Ages?**
The Dark Ages is a widely-used expression that normally refers to the period after the collapse of the western half of the Roman Empire in AD 476. Modern historians don't always like to use this phrase because of its negative connotations.

**How did the expression come about?**
It seems to have originated in the writings of Italian scholar Francesco Petrarch. He lived in the 14th century, when Greek and Roman learning was being rediscovered in Europe during the Renaissance. He wrote about the "Dark Ages" to refer to the time between the light of classical culture and the renewed light of his own time. In subsequent centuries, writers continued to use Petrarch's phrase, although the exact timespan could vary significantly. Generally, though, they were talking about the medieval period, particularly the years before AD 1000.

**How do the Dark Ages fit into British history?**
For Britain the Dark Ages began in AD 410, when Roman forces withdrew from the parts of the country they controlled, ending 350 years of occupation. There is no agreed date for the conclusion of the Dark Ages in Britain, but nowadays the phrase is often used to specifically describe the fifth and sixth centuries. That's because our historical sources for those 200 years are so limited that it's difficult to shine a light on the events that took place then.

**Why are there so few sources for Britain at that time?**
When Britain was under Roman rule, it was part of a literate, interconnected empire. However, after the Roman legions departed, they were replaced by groups of migrants and invaders from Germany and surrounding areas (the Anglo-Saxons, as we call them today) who were largely illiterate.

This means we have just a handful of written accounts of this time - nothing like enough to draw a comprehensive picture, although archaeology has added to our knowledge.

**So what do we know about Dark Age Britain?**
From the limited evidence, it seems this was a period of change and turmoil. Once the Romans left, the country broke up into smaller territories where Romanised British elites continued to function for a while.

The Anglo-Saxons arrived and began to establish themselves in what is now England, introducing their own pagan culture. Christianity, though, survived on the fringes of Britain and would return to England following a mission sent by the Pope in AD 597. Scotland, as in Wales and parts of south-west England, was not part of the Anglo-Saxon region and it was in these places that the original 'British' were able to cling on.

**Where does King Arthur fit in?**
He was a hero of the Dark Ages: a British leader fighting against the invading Anglo-Saxons in around the fifth century. Sadly, there is no clear evidence for him or his court at Camelot having existed at all. He is not even mentioned by name until a ninth-century history book and most of the modern legend is based on the 12th-century writings of Geoffrey of Monmouth. Although most of the stories surrounding the king are sure to be false, it is not impossible that they did have some basis in a real man, perhaps Ambrosius Aurelanius who is described, in one of the very few contemporary sources, as having battled the invaders.

**Is it fair to describe the Dark Ages as 'Dark'?**
In terms of our lack of sources for this period it probably is, but it's not true this was a time of backwardness. The western Roman Empire may have collapsed but classical knowledge was kept alive in the eastern half as well as in the Middle East.

As for Britain, you only have to admire the amazing seventh-century artefacts, found at Sutton Hoo in 1939, to appreciate how advanced early Anglo-Saxon England must have been.



**TALL, DARK AGE AND HANDSOME**
**Arthur, the legendary fifth-century king, addresses his troops, depicted in an early 20th-century woodcut**

ALAMY X4, GETTY X1, THINKSTOCK X1

## DESIGN OF THE TIMES

# NAPOLEONIC SOLDIERS

The army that helped Napoleon dominate Europe

The army of Napoleon Bonaparte, Emperor of France from 1804 to 1814 and again in 1815, comprised French citizens plus soldiers from allied or defeated states. The French fought with extreme bravery to defend their revolutionary ideals, and Napoleon encouraged a sense of patriotic duty and hunger for glory. At the height of his power, he was considered practically invincible. He inspired his men with a powerful sense of belonging to the army, and uniform played an important role in their identity.

## THE CUIRASSIERS

These were Napoleon's heavy cavalry. The Emperor had 16 regiments each comprising 1,200 to 1,800 men on horseback. They were used to break the enemy's square formations.

## IMPERIAL GUARD GRENADIER

The Imperial Guard was the elite of Napoleon's army, and its foot grenadiers were the toughest of all. Experienced and brave, they were Napoleon's ultimate weapon.



**CUIRASS**
The breastplate, after which the soldiers were named, gave protection in close combat and from distance but not close shots. Like the helmet, it was steel.

**ARMAMENTS**
Cuirassiers fought with a straight sabre (good for thrusting), a couple of pistols carried in saddle holsters and perhaps a carbine (short rifle).

**BOOTS**
High-leg boots were excellent for riding, but uncomfortable if the cavalry were forced to fight on the ground.

**HELMET**
The distinctive tall bearskin helmet was adorned with white cords, a red plume and a brass plate stamped with the eagle of imperial France.

**MUSKET**
The standard-issue firearm was the Charleville 1777, a muzzle-loaded 0.69" (17.5mm) calibre musket.

**DRESS COAT**
Grenadiers had to be tall, have a moustache and be smart. They wore a blue dress coat that had crimson facings and epaulettes.

**BREECHES**
Grenadiers had breeches for parade and wore trousers when in combat or on campaign (white or off-white in summer, dark blue for winter).

**GAITERS**
These were made of tanned leather. The Grenadiers had another pair of gaiters in their backpacks. For smart parades they'd wear white ones.

ILLUSTRATION: SOL 90, ALAMY X1, BRIDGEMAN IMAGES X1, GETTY X1

## WHAT SONG TOPPED THE FIRST UK SINGLES CHART?

**On 14 November 1952, *New Musical Express* (*NME*) ran the first UK chart, based on a telephone survey of sales in a few record stores. The 24-year-old American singer Al Martino came in at number one with *Here in my Heart*. Other periodicals soon produced their own charts, until an 'official' singles chart was established as a joint venture between the BBC and music newspaper *Record Retailer* in 1969.** EB

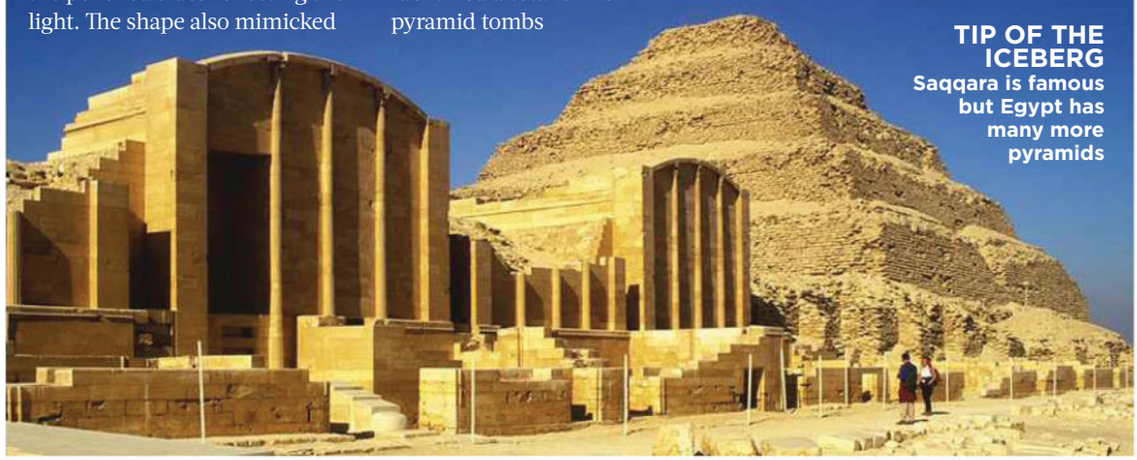


**Al Martino, the very first chart topper**

# How many pyramid tombs are there in Egypt?

Although most tourists concentrate on huge pyramids at Giza and Saqqara, there are many other pyramids in Egypt. All of them have four triangular sides sloping up from a square base. The shape symbolised the rays of the Sun reaching down to Earth, with the polished sides reflecting the light. The shape also mimicked the primordial mound that, in Egyptian religion, had been the first part of the Earth to emerge from the ancient waters. Every pyramid was built on the west bank of the Nile. This put them close to the setting Sun and so to the mythological realm of the dead.

Archaeologists have currently identified a total of 118 pyramid tombs in Egypt. Most of these are relatively small and some of the poorly built ones have collapsed into piles of rubble. As recently as 2008, the ruins of a pyramid emerged from sand dunes near Saqqara, so it is believed that other pyramids may exist that have not yet been found. **RM**



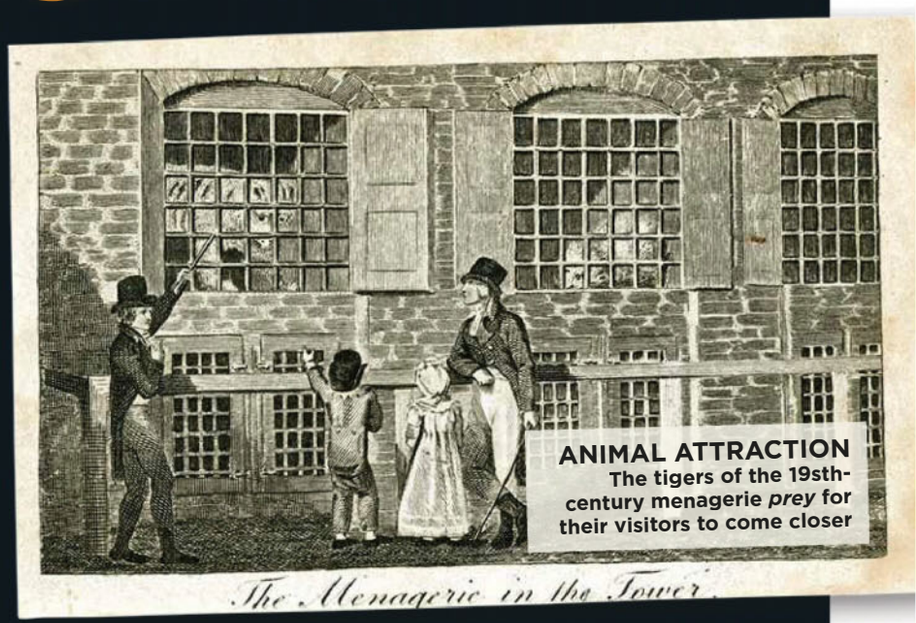
**TIP OF THE ICEBERG**
**Saqqara is famous but Egypt has many more pyramids**

**DID YOU KNOW?**

**BALLOON BAILOUT**
The first emergency parachute jump occurred in 1808. The dramatic event took place when early aviator Jordaki Kurapento was forced to leap from a burning hot-air balloon over Warsaw in Poland.

# Where was England's first zoo?

Henry I created what was effectively England's first zoo in 1110, when he had a wall built to enclose his collection of exotic animals at Woodstock, Oxfordshire. A century later, it was moved to the Tower of London where it remained for 600 years. Exotic animals were often given as royal gifts. In 1235, Henry III received either three lions or leopards from Emperor Frederick II. He was also given a polar bear, which was allowed to swim in the Tower moat, and in 1255 the King of France gave him the first elephant to be seen in Britain since Roman times. James VI improved the animals' accommodation but also had a platform built to watch them being made to fight each other. The Tower menagerie developed into a popular attraction, and those who couldn't afford the price were let in for free if they brought along a dog or cat to throw to the lions. In 1832, after a string of incidents where the animals escaped and attacked each other, visitors and staff, the Duke of Wellington (Constable of the Tower) ordered the animals to be moved to their current home in Regent's Park. **JH**




**ANIMAL ATTRACTION**
**The tigers of the 19sth-century menagerie *prey* for their visitors to come closer**

## HOW DID THEY DO THAT?

# THE TEMPLE OF ANGKOR WAT

Cambodia's amazing architectural masterpiece was built in the 12th century and has fascinated people ever since

The main construction of Angkor, the capital of the powerful Khmer Empire, Angkor Wat is masterpiece of engineering from the 12th century. The holy temple was dedicated to Vishnu, a deity in Hinduism, and is unlike anything seen before, representing a new movement in oriental art and architectiure.



### STONE

**The construction required two types of sandstone: a medium grain one for the walls, and a fine grain for reliefs and decorations of the galleries.**

### INTRICATE RELIEFS

**The temple has many beautiful stone carvings representing gods, as well as kings and everyday life**

## THE LAYOUT

**The temple is divided into three concentric enclosures that increase in height, the tallest being the central tower. During its zenith, entry to the upper levels of the temple would have been increasingly more exclusive, with the general public being admitted only to the lowest, peripheral, areas.**





### LOST CITY

**Angkor Wat was once both temple and city – a vast religious building and a political centre**

### ENTRANCE

**A long driveway, flanked by statues of stone, connected the entrance to the Angkor Wat site, next to the moat, with access to the monumental construction.**

### FRAGILITY

**The whole ensemble was built of stone blocks piled on top of each other without mortars or arches, which helped its subsequent collapse.**

# A SACRED ENCLOSURE

**Angkor Wat was built in the Khmer dynasty in the reign of Suryavarman II (1113-1150). The king dedicated the temple to Vishnu as he claimed to be his incarnation on Earth.**

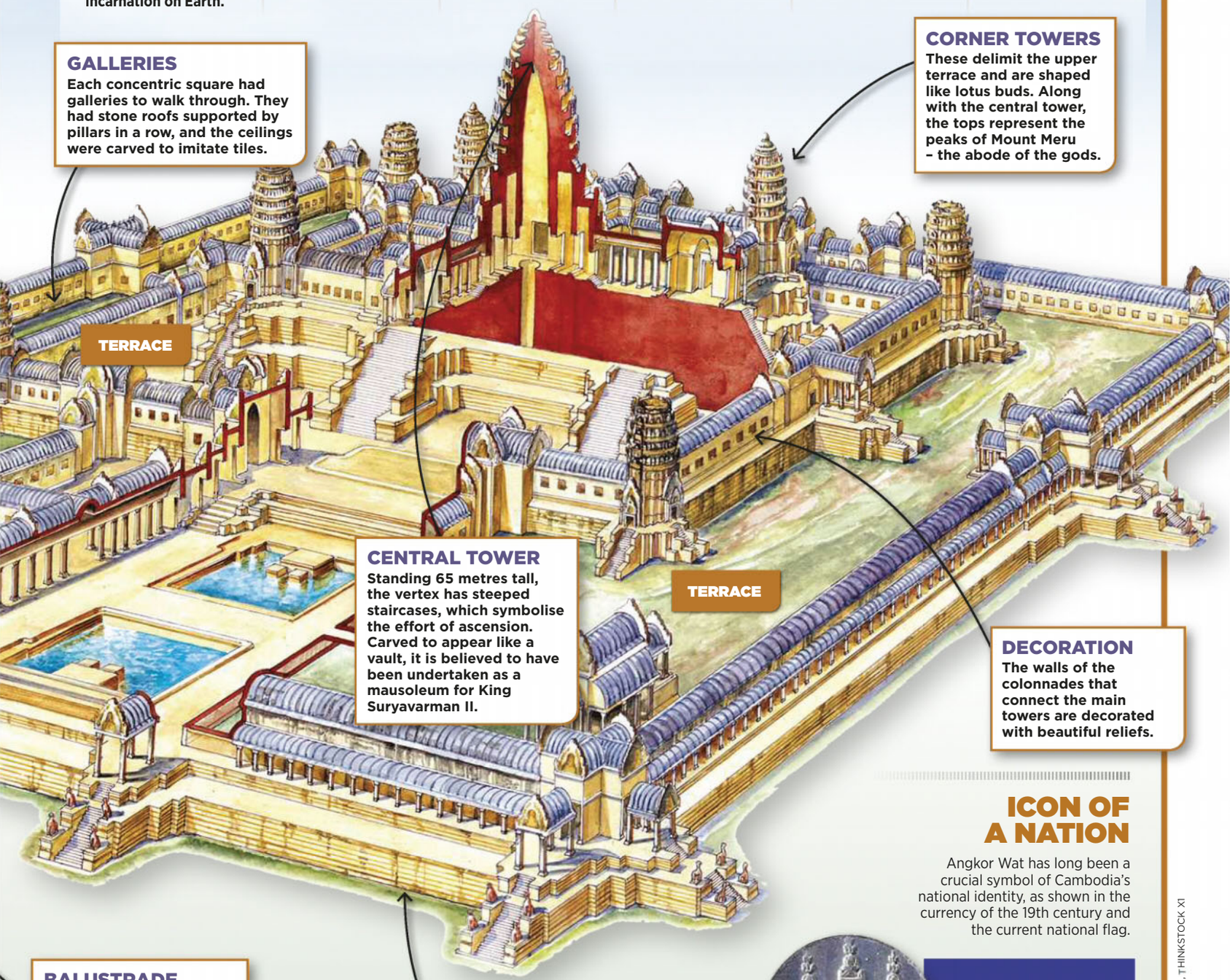
**1113-1145**
Construction of Angkor Wat under the rule of the Khmer King Suryavarman II.

**1177**
The Khmer kingdom, weakened partly by the economic strain of Angkor Wat, is raided by the Chams. The invaders sack Angkor.

**1181**
Ascent to the throne of Jayavarman VII. Angkor Wat would be replaced as a Khmer religious centre by the new Buddhist temple of Angkor Thom.

**1431**
Thai invaders plunder Angkor, after moving the Khmer capital to the south of the country.

**1860**
French colonists bring Angkor Wat to the attention of the west and start a phase of study and reconstruction of the temple.



### GALLERIES
**Each concentric square had galleries to walk through. They had stone roofs supported by pillars in a row, and the ceilings were carved to imitate tiles.**

### CORNER TOWERS
**These delimit the upper terrace and are shaped like lotus buds. Along with the central tower, the tops represent the peaks of Mount Meru – the abode of the gods.**

TERRACE

### CENTRAL TOWER
**Standing 65 metres tall, the vertex has steeped staircases, which symbolise the effort of ascension. Carved to appear like a vault, it is believed to have been undertaken as a mausoleum for King Suryavarman II.**

TERRACE

### DECORATION
**The walls of the colonnades that connect the main towers are decorated with beautiful reliefs.**

## ICON OF A NATION

Angkor Wat has long been a crucial symbol of Cambodia's national identity, as shown in the currency of the 19th century and the current national flag.



### BALUSTRADE
**The balustrade runs from the cruciform terrace at the entrance of the temple, to the central tower. It symbolizes the myth of snake of creation.**

GARDEN

### BAS-RELIEFS
**The outer walls are embellished with carvings illustrating the two great Hindu epics, *Ramayana* and the *Mahabharata*, along with images of Suryavarman II and scenes of everyday life at court.**

ILLUSTRATION: SOL 90, ALAMY X1, THINKSTOCK X1

# Rorke's Drift: Against all the odds

**Julian Humphrys** looks at the defence of the mission station at **Rorke's Drift** during the Anglo-Zulu War – one of the most celebrated incidents in British military history

Prince Dabulamanzi kaMpande was thirsty for action. He and most of the Zulu army's reserve had been spectators as their comrades had overwhelmed the British at Isandlwana, and he was determined that they shouldn't return to their kraals (enclosures) without having had the chance to wash their spears in the blood of the invading redcoats...

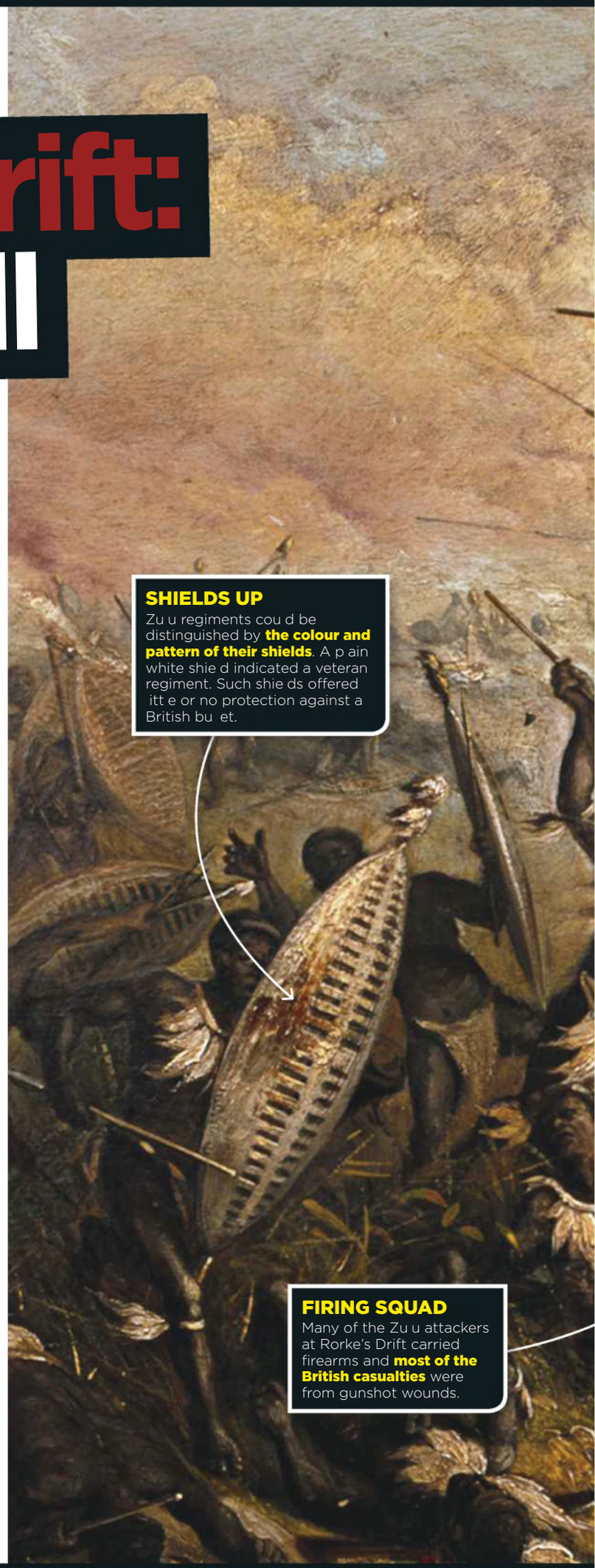
In the late 1870s, the British had decided to bring together their South African possessions, the independent Boer republics, and various local kingdoms into one single federation. They believed that in order to implement this policy, they needed to neutralise Zululand – a successful (and, in British eyes, dangerous) warrior kingdom on the border of Natal.

Cetshwayo, King of Zululand, had no interest in co-operating with British plans, so Sir Bartle Frere, the British High Commissioner, decided to pick a fight with him. Seizing on a number of border incidents, he handed Cetshwayo a list of demands that he knew the Zulu King would never accept – including a call for the disbandment of the Zulu army – giving him 30 days to comply. On 11 January 1879, after Cetshwayo had failed to respond, the British invaded his kingdom.

The invasion force, under the command of Lieutenant-General Lord Chelmsford, was split into three columns. Chelmsford himself accompanied the central column, which crossed the Buffalo River at Rorke's Drift Mission Station. After depositing supplies there and detaching a company of the 24th Regiment, plus some native troops to guard them, Chelmsford's column pushed on into Zululand in search of Cetshwayo's army. Frank Bourne, the Colour Sergeant of the company stationed at Rorke's Drift, was bitterly disappointed to be ordered to stay behind. But that order was to save his life.

## STRUNG OUT

Underestimating both the Zulus' fighting ability and their speed of movement, Chelmsford divided his column. On 22 January, the main Zulu army surprised his camp at Isandlwana. The camp hadn't been properly prepared to resist an attack, and the 1,700 troops defending it were dangerously strung out. The British took a terrible toll of the Zulus with their



**SHIELDS UP**
Zu u regiments cou d be distinguished by **the colour and pattern of their shields**. A p ain white shie d indicated a veteran regiment. Such shie ds offered itt e or no protection against a British bu et.

**FIRING SQUAD**
Many of the Zu u attackers at Rorke's Drift carried firearms and **most of the British casualties** were from gunshot wounds.

PAINTING BY W H DUGAN FROM THE COLLECTION OF THE REGIMENTAL MUSEUM OF THE ROYAL WELSH



**IN A TIGHT SPOT**
**A 19th-century impression of the fighting at Rorke's Drift**

**BRITISH TROOPS**
A though the fi m *Zulu* gives the impression that the garrison at **Rorke's Drift was predominantly Welsh**, ess than a third of the defenders wou d have considered themse ves We shmen. More of the defenders **were in fact English**.

**BEYOND THE BARRICADE**
Improvised barricades of **biscuit boxes and mealie bags** were a vita factor in the successfu defence of Rorke's Drift.

## BATTLE CONTEXT

### WHO
**BRITISH:** c150 (including sick) under Lieutenants Chard and Bromhead
**ZULUS:** 4,000 under Prince Dabulamanzi

### When
22-23 January 1879

### Where
Natal, South Africa

### Why
Following victory at Isandlwana earlier, part of the Zulu army attacked the British hospital and depot at Rorke's Drift

### Outcome
British victory. The British lost 17 killed, 15 wounded. Around 1,000 Zulus were killed or wounded

# "Fugitives warned the garrison that the Zulus were on their way"

Martini Henry rifles, but were eventually overwhelmed by sheer weight of numbers. The majority of the defenders, including nearly all the British troops, were killed.

Cetshwayo had ordered his troops not to cross the Buffalo River into Natal he wanted to fight a defensive war to show he was not the aggressor. But he had reckoned without his half brother, Prince Dabulamanzi kaMpande, who was in command of the largely unused Zulu army reserve. Determined not to miss out on the action, Dabulamanzi ignored Cetshwayo's orders and led up to 4,000 warriors in what he thought would be a lightning raid across the border. The mission station at Rorke's Drift stood squarely in their path.

**900**
Rounds of ammo the defenders had left by the morning, having fired 20,000.

## NO CONCERN

The Rorke's Drift garrison consisted of 'B' Company, 2nd Battalion, 24th (2nd Warwickshire) Regiment, under Lieutenant Gonville Bromhead, plus a contingent of native troops and some Royal Engineers, commanded by the senior officer on the day, Lieutenant John Chard. At about 1pm they heard distant firing, but weren't particularly concerned.

Private Fred Hitch, who would later be awarded a Victoria Cross for his actions recalled: "We did not expect any fighting that day, and were occupied in our usual duties, little thinking that a horde of Zulus – the pick of the Zulu Army, in fact – were marching on us, determined to kill every man at our little post." However, fugitives from Isandlwana soon brought news of the catastrophe there and warned the garrison that the Zulus were on their way. Chard, Bromhead and Assistant Commissary James Dalton of the Commissariat and Transport Department held a meeting to decide what to do. They agreed that it would be suicide to attempt to retreat encumbered by a number of sick soldiers, they would easily be caught by the fast moving Zulus and chose to stand and fight. Soon the garrison was

## RORKE'S DRIFT

The scene at about 7.30pm: the British have prepared for an all-round defence, which means that the Zulu encircling tactics, so dangerous in the open, are far less effective.

**STOREHOUSE**
Loopholed for defence. Frequently attacked by the Zulus who unsuccessfully attempt to set fire to its thatched roof.

**CATTLE KRAAL**
Fierce Zulu attacks eventually force the British to withdraw from here.

**FOREIGN SERVICE HELMET**
The white helmet was stained brown for service in Africa and the regimental badge removed.

**REDOUBT**
Heaps of mealie bags are formed into a makeshift redoubt by Assistant Commissary Dunne.

**COLLAR AND CUFFS**
In the regimental colour. For the 24th, this was green. The sphinx on the collar commemorated the regiment's service in Egypt.

## CONTRASTING STYLES

**The Zulu War was a clash of contrasting armies and fighting styles. The British army was a professional force, made up of volunteers. While it also deployed cavalry and field artillery, it primarily relied upon the firepower of its infantry on the battlefield. Conversely, the Zulu army was a conscripted citizen force. The Zulus sought to close with their enemies, envelop their flanks and defeat them in their speciality, which was hand-to-hand combat.**

**MARTINI-HENRY RIFLE**
The British army's first purpose-built breach-loading rifle fired a heavy, 0.45-inch calibre bullet to an effective range of 400 yards. A trained soldier could manage twelve rounds a minute.

**AMMUNITION POUCHES**
Each carried 20 rounds of ammunition.

**BAYONET**
Nicknamed 'the lunger', this triangular steel-socket bayonet allowed the rifle to be fired when it was fitted.

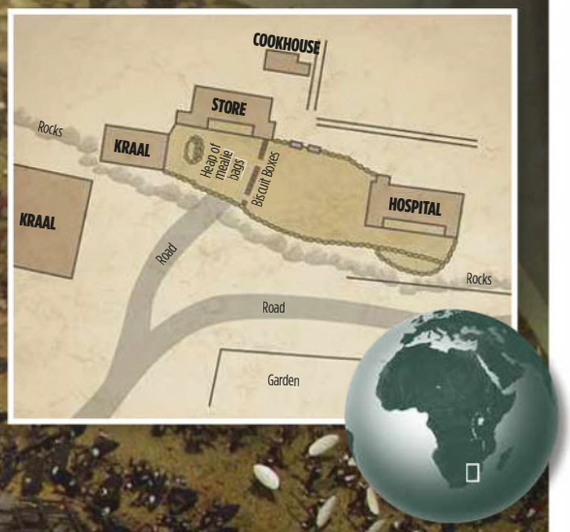
**LEATHER POUCH**
Carried extra ammunition.

**ISIHALANGU**
Large five-foot shield carried in battle. The property of the Zulu king, they were made of hardened cow-hide. The pattern and colour denoted the ibutho (regiment) of the bearer. At Rorke's Drift, many warriors carried a smaller shield called an umbubuluzo.

AMAFA/HERITAGE KZN/FROM THE COLLECTION OF KWAZULU CULTURAL MUSEUM X3. SOLIDER FROM THE COLLECTION OF THE REGIMENTAL MUSEUM OF THE ROYAL WELSH

**COOKHOUSE AND OVENS**
Used by the Zulus as cover.

**SHIYANE HILL**
Zulu marksmen fire down into the exposed British perimeter from here.




**WATER CART**
At around midnight Bromhead, Hook and a few men leave the barricade to drag the water cart back.

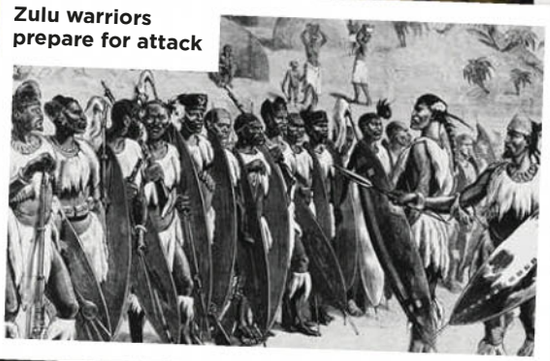
**HOSPITAL**
Captured and burned by the Zulus by about 7.30pm. The remaining British have to run for safety across the abandoned yard.

**INCOMPLETE BARRICADE**
Overrun by Zulu warriors, who go on to attack the hospital building.

**BISCUIT-BOX WALL**
The British abandon the exposed yard and retire behind this line at about 6.30pm.

**MEALIE BAG BARRICADE**
This and the rocky ledge in front of it make it difficult for the Zulus to reach the British behind it.

Zulu warriors prepare for attack



**BROWN BESS MUSKET**
Many of the Zulus at Rorke's Drift carried firearms. Most were obsolete, and the Zulus lacked the training to use them effectively. Even so, most of the casualties suffered by the British were from gunshot wounds.

**IKLWA**
The most common Zulu weapon. A short, broad-bladed stabbing spear, it took its name from the sucking noise made when it was pulled out of the body of an enemy.

**IWISA**
A hardwood, knob-headed club that could be thrown at an enemy or used at close quarters.

## A SOCIETY GEARED FOR WAR

The Zulus were some of the most formidable foes faced by the British army in its colonial campaigns. All Zulu men were liable for military service and served in an ibutho, or regiment, with men of the same age from all across the country. When the men married they passed into a reserve and were only called upon in national emergencies.

The King's permission was needed before men could get married and, in order to retain their military services, the King would frequently make them wait until they were 40 before he would grant it.

DREAMSTIME X1, TIM MILLER/FOTOLIBRA X1, GETTY X1

hard at work, cutting defensive loopholes in the walls of the buildings and improvising barricades from bags of maize and boxes of biscuits. A party of Natal Native Horse who had survived Isandlwana were deployed to delay the enemy advance but, as the Zulus came into sight, they broke and fled. Panic spread to the native infantry within the defences and they too made themselves scarce, reducing the garrison to around 150 men.

At about 4.30pm, the Zulus made their first attack as 600 men of the iNdluyengwe regiment rushed forward into a hail of fire. Lieutenant Chard described their bravery: "We opened fire on them, between five and six hundred yards... The men were quite steady, and the Zulus began to fall very thick. However, it did not seem to stop them at all, although they took advantage of the cover and ran stooping with their faces very close to the ground. It seemed that nothing would stop them, and they rushed on in spite of their heavy loss to within 50 yards of the wall."

The weight of fire was so great that the attackers could get no closer and they veered round to attack the front of the hospital. By now, the main Zulu force had arrived and, for the next five hours, launched a succession of attacks, notably against the hospital. They also attacked the barricades, but their spears were unable to reach the men behind them. Many Zulus were shot at close range, and those who did manage to climb the barricades were quickly bayoneted. In fact, the main worry the defenders had was bullets. Zulu riflemen had climbed the Shiyane Hill to the south of the station, and from there they opened a heavy fire down into the yard below.

**11**
The number of Victoria Crosses awarded to the defenders of Rorke's Drift

## "Six hundred men rushed forward into a hail of fire"

Fortunately for the defenders, the Zulus were poor shots and many of their firearms were antiquated. Even so, a number of soldiers were killed and wounded, forcing Chard to order his men to abandon the yard and pull back behind a barricade of biscuit boxes.

At around the same time, the Zulus redoubled their efforts to storm the hospital. Setting fire to its thatched roof, they finally burst in. A desperate struggle took place in its smoke filled rooms as a few soldiers fought the Zulus off with their long bayonets, and hacked holes in the partition walls so that the surviving patients could be dragged out into the barricaded yard and carried to safety.

By now, it was getting dark and the British had withdrawn to a narrow perimeter in front of the storehouse, where a redoubt had been built out of maize bags for a final stand. The hospital blazed brightly, but this worked to the defenders' advantage as it denied the Zulus the cover of darkness. Finally, at about 10pm, the Zulu attacks began to slacken, although shooting continued until just before dawn. First light revealed a scene of utter devastation. Dead and dying warriors lay in heaps at least 400 were counted but to the defenders' relief the Zulus had withdrawn.

At around 7am, a large body of Zulus appeared south east of the station, forcing the exhausted redcoats to stand to once again, but they soon moved off. The reason for this soon became clear: Lord Chelmsford was arriving with the remains of his central column. Despite the overwhelming odds, Rorke's Drift had survived.



**With Cetshwayo's power weakened, he was captured in August 1879**

## THE EMPIRE STRIKES BACK

### The Battle of Rorke's Drift turned into a useful PR exercise

Rorke's Drift was a godsend to the British establishment. Although it had no effect on the war as a whole, it gave them a victory to distract attention from the defeat at Isandlwana. Chelmsford's invasion ground to a temporary halt but the Zulus had paid a terrible price for that success: hundreds of their warriors had been killed and wounded in a day. Chelmsford withdrew into Natal but soon returned with a reinforced army. This time the British made no mistake. On 4 July, they crushed the Zulus outside their capital at oNdini.

## POCKET DYNAMO

**One of the most enduring characters in Cy Endfield's film *Zulu* is Colour Sergeant Frank Bourne, memorably played by the late Nigel Green. His Bourne was a tall, imposing veteran in early middle age who was a father figure to the men in his company. In fact, Bourne was just 5'6" tall and was nicknamed 'the kid' because he was the youngest Colour Sergeant in the British army. Bourne was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal after the battle and offered a commission (which he initially turned down on financial grounds). The last surviving defender of Rorke's Drift, he died aged 91 on VE Day, 8 May 1945.**



**BOURNE IDENTITY**
**The bewhiskered sergeant of the film was really just 24 years old**

## GET HOOKED!

**Find out more about the battle and those involved**

### VISIT THE BATTLEFIELD

A visit to Rorke's Drift has to be on the bucket list of anyone with an interest in the Zulu War. There's the Shiyane Museum with displays on the battle. *www.heritagekzn.co.za*
Or you can head to the nearby Fugitives Drift lodge – a beautiful base from which to explore the battlefield. *www.fugitivesdrift.com*

**WHAT DO YOU THINK?**
**Should the defence of Rorke's Drift be celebrated today?**
Email: **editor@historyrevealed.com**

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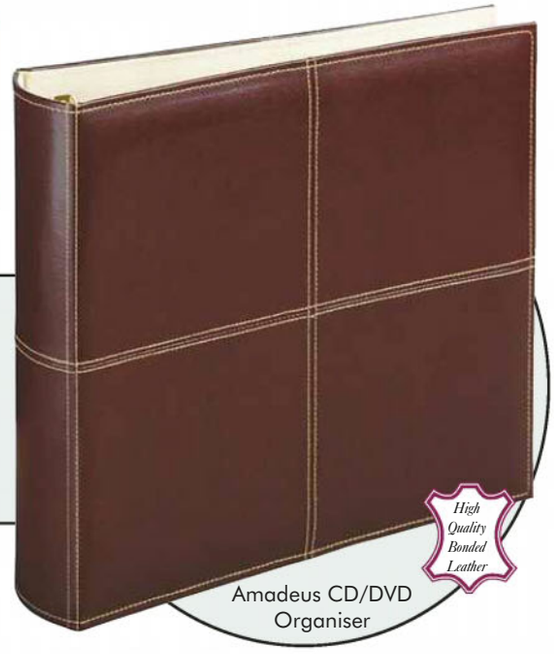
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# The Untouchables

**Mark Glancy** looks at the real story of gangster Al Capone – and his nemesis, crime-fighter Eliot Ness, who inspired the film



**"People are gonna drink! You know that, I know that, we all know that, and all I do is act on that..."**

MAIN: The official police mugshot of gangster Al Capone taken 17 June 1931
LEFT: Robert de Niro playing Capone, whose social aspirations included appearances at the opera

The 1987 film *The Untouchables* tells a tense, exciting story about Prohibition in America. When alcohol was made illegal in 1920, many Americans approved of the law. The temperance movement had gathered strength for decades before the 18th Amendment to the US Constitution was passed, firstly by the US Congress in 1917, and then by a wide majority of state legislatures over the next two years. Outlawing the manufacture, transportation and sale of alcohol, the amendment was considered a progressive development and the hallmark of a civilised, virtuous society. Yet, while many Americans were in favour of the law, they did not necessarily intend to stop drinking altogether. Speakeasies, bootleggers and bathtub gin became commonplace and the criminal underworld took over an industry previously run by legitimate, tax paying businessmen.

## SCARFACE

Prohibition was a golden opportunity for criminals and a nightmare for law enforcement officials and the personalities and conflicts that emerged from it are legendary. Foremost among these was gangster Al Capone. Born in New York in 1899, Capone was the son of poor Italian immigrants. As a child, he was too unruly to stay in school, and he ran with neighbourhood gangs. As a young adult, he became an underling for organised criminal gangs, working as a nightclub bouncer and a brothel manager. He became known as Scarface after he suffered knife wounds in a fight outside a nightclub, while his time in brothels left him with a case of syphilis that would wreak havoc on his mental and physical health.

His climb to the top of the underworld began in 1919, after he moved to Chicago to work for an older gangster, Johnny Torrio, who operated scores of brothels and gambling dens. He and Capone quickly built a vast criminal enterprise involving breweries and distilleries, a distribution system, bribing the police and other officials, and the brutal intimidation of anyone who stood in their way.

Gangsters profited from Prohibition throughout the USA, but gang warfare was particularly vicious in Chicago. Torrio was nearly killed by a rival gang in 1925 and, after a slow recovery, decided to retire and leave the business in Capone's hands. Capone, too, was a target of assassins. In 1926, while he dined in a restaurant, eight cars stopped outside and began firing machine guns through the windows, but Capone dived to the floor and managed to evade an estimated 1,000 bullets. The experience led him to seek revenge and he had many of his enemies killed.

His most notorious attack on a rival gang became known as the St Valentine's Day Massacre. On 14 February 1929, Capone's henchmen lured rival gang members to a parking garage. Posing as police, they lined their rivals up against a wall. The victims complied, believing this was a routine police shakedown that would prove harmless, but when the gang had been disarmed, Capone's men sprayed them with machine gun fire, killing seven. Later the same year,

### THE FACTS

**Release date:** 1987
**Director:** Brian De Palma
**Cast:** Kevin Costner, Sean Connery, Robert De Niro, Andy Garcia, Patricia Clarkson

**What do you think of *The Untouchables*? Is it a classic thriller, or is the story too complex? Get in touch and let us know:**

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**editor@historyrevealed.com**

ALAMY X1, CORBIS X1, KOBAL X2

# "Capone dived to the floor and managed to evade an estimated 1,000 bullets."

**HEAVYWEIGHT ACTING**
Al Capone was less handsome than de Niro – he was also heavier so the actor had to wear **padded clothes**.



**ROOFTOP FICTION**
Gangster Frank Nitti was a **murderous associate** of Capone. In the film, Ness throws him off a roof but in real life Nitti committed suicide in 1943.



## "Eliot Ness, I want him dead... I want his house burned to the ground!"

LEFT: Actor Billy Drago as Nitti, Capone's 'enforcer'
ABOVE: With Capone in jail, Nitti became the gang's front man in 1932.



**DRAINING PROFITS**
Ness p ayed an important ro e in **cleaning up Chicago** but it was federa agents investigating Capone's tax affairs that anded the gangster in jai .




**"Everybody knows where the booze is... the problem is who wants to cross Capone."**

ABOVE: Confiscated illegal beer being poured away during Prohibition America
RIGHT: Al Capone curried favour with the public by supporting causes such as this soup kitchen in Depression-era Chicago

Capone himself killed two of his own men, whom he suspected of betraying him, by luring them to a banquet. In the midst of a formal dinner he bludgeoned them to death with a baseball bat.

By now, Chicago had a reputation as a lawless city. Yet Capone sought the public's favour by giving money to the poor, lavishing huge tips on waiters and making flamboyant appearances at the opera and racetrack. "I am just a businessman giving the people what they want," he told reporters. Many policemen were in his pay and turned a blind eye to his activities, but Capone met a more formidable opponent in Eliot Ness.

Ness was not quite the unblemished hero portrayed in *The Untouchables*, but he was committed to shattering the power of organised crime in his home town. Born in 1903, Ness had studied criminology before joining the Prohibition Bureau in 1927. This was the federal organisation (part of the US Treasury Department) that enforced laws concerning alcohol, and Ness proved to be a vigorous agent.

He rose rapidly through the ranks and, in the wake of the St Valentine's Day Massacre, he was appointed as the leader of one of two units charged with bringing down Capone. While the other unit investigated Capone's tax affairs, seeking to indict him for tax avoidance, Ness's unit was directed to find and close down Capone's distilleries, and confiscate stores and shipments of alcohol.



**WORK OF FICTION**
**Sean Connery's character (the honest policeman Jim Malone) is fictitious**

## IMMUNE TO BRIBERY

For this highly dangerous work, Ness sought young, single men who were excellent marksmen as well as unquestionably honest. His first unit, of a dozen men, was dubbed the 'Untouchables' by the press because of a self-proclaimed resistance to bribery. Ness revealed that he had been offered a bribe of $2,000 per week – $27,900 in today's money –in return for not interfering with Al Capone's business.

The work of these agents could be painstaking and slow, but it also had highly dramatic moments. When Ness found that Capone's warehouses were so heavily fortified that they were almost impenetrable, he had a ten-ton lorry

ALAMY X3, KOBAL X3



**TARNISHED HALO**
The fi m **Ness is an idealised figure**. In ife, Ness, a though incorruptib e, was, especia y in ater ife, a womaniser – **and drinker**.

**BOUNCING BABY**
Ness takes aim in the fi m, whose **finest sequence** – a baby carriage bouncing down the steps of Chicago's Union Station in a **gun battle** – is a homage to a scene in Russian c assic *Battleship Potemkin* (1925) and has no basis in fact.

**"Come on Capone! You wanna fight?"**

MAIN: Kevin Costner stars as Ness, the crime fighter whose men couldn't be bribed
ABOVE: the real Eliot Ness (left), in 1940.

adapted into a fortress storming vehicle capable of smashing open steel doors. The allowed his team a considerable element of surprise.

The gangsters, in turn, made several attempts on Ness's life, but he remained defiant. Once, Ness deliberately enraged Capone by taking his confiscated beer lorries past The Lexington Hotel, where the gangster lived, and phoning him to tell him to look out of the window.

Ness and his agents made Chicago a 'drier' town, undoubtedly obstructing Capone's business and slowing his cash flow. Ultimately, however, the gangster was convicted of tax evasion and, in 1932, he began an 11 year prison sentence, which included time in Alcatraz. Capone's poor health, stemming from drug addiction and untreated syphilis, led to him being paroled in 1939. By that time, the bootlegging era was over: the 21st Amendment to the Constitution had repealed Prohibition in 1933.

Capone remained infirm until his death from a stroke in 1947. Ness worked in law enforcement for many years and, shortly before his death from a heart attack in 1957, he co-authored a memoir, *The Untouchables*. He did not live to see it published, nor to see the popular TV series of the 1960s or the film of the same name. However the story proved enduringly popular, and ensured that heroes, as well as villains, emerged from Chicago's legendary gangster era.

**WHAT DO YOU THINK?**

**Was America's attempt to ban alcohol in the Prohibition counter productive?**

Email: **editor@historyrevealed.com**

## Ones to watch: movies about Capone

***Scarface***
(Howard Hawks, 1932)
Paul Muni plays the maniacal gangster named Tony Camonte in this thinly veiled portrayal of Capone.

***Al Capone***
(Richard Wilson, 1959)
Rod Steiger is excellent in the lead role of this generally truthful first biopic of Capone.

***Capone***
(Steve Carver, 1975)
A more modern, brutal and violent account of the gangster's life, including his declining years, with Ben Gazzara as Capone and Sylvester Stallone as Frank Nitti.



**Ben Gazzara (centre) as Al Capone in the 1975 film**

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**SOCRATES, THE MAN WHO ASKED WHY**
**History's most influential philosopher questioned everything, but his attitude got him into huge amounts of trouble**

ALAMY X2

# SOCRATES
## WHY HE HAD TO DIE

The Greek philosopher's enquiring mind made him the most influential thinker in history but, writes **Jeremy Pound**, his uncompromising moral stance led him to death – at his own hand



## 480BC VICTORY AT SALAMIS HERALDS ATHENIAN GOLDEN AGE

**In defeating the Persians at sea, Athens ends the invasion threat from the east, becoming the major imperial power in the region. There follows a golden age for politics, philosophy and the arts in Athens, where Socrates is born c470 BC.**

## 447BC PARTHENON BUILT

**In his 20s, Socrates witnesses the building of Athens's iconic temple on the Acropolis (shown today, top). Construction starts in 447BC and takes about a decade.**

One spring evening in 399 BC, shortly before sunset, Socrates took himself off for a bath. In doing so, he said, no one would need to wash his corpse in a couple of hours' time. On his return, he was greeted by his three children and a number of his loyal followers, most on the verge of tears. The old man, however, was calmness itself. After talking to his children and then sending them away, he ordered that a cup of lethal hemlock be brought to him… and then drank it.

The hemlock's effects worked gradually and from the feet up. At first Socrates was able to continue walking around, talking as he did so. But as his feet and legs grew heavy and, as a numbness started to spread throughout his body, he lay down on his back. When the paralysis reached his waist, he asked his student Crito to make a sacrifice to Asclepius, the god of medicine. Those were the last words he was to utter. Minutes later, Socrates, the greatest intellect of his day and one of the most influential philosophers in history, lay dead. At the age of 70, Socrates had taken his life by his own hand, but this was not suicide as we understand it today. In fact, he had been sentenced to death by an Athenian court – but, as befitted the most civilised society in Ancient Greece, he was at least afforded the dignity of carrying out the sentence himself.

And the crime that had led to this? Officially, it was for "impiety" – namely, implying that belief in the gods did not necessarily supply the answer to everything – and for "corrupting the Athenian youth" with his teachings. However, truth be told, Socrates had simply got on the wrong side of the wrong people – and he was too clever by half.

> **"It's easier to write about Socrates than about a young woman or a cook."**
>
> **Anton Chekhov, Russian playwright**

## BORN IN A GOLDEN AGE

Socrates was born in Athens in 470 or 469 BC. It was both a good time and a good place to be born. A decade earlier, the horrifying and long-standing prospect of a Persian invasion had been finally wiped out by the Athenians and their Greek allies at the Battles of Salamis and Plataea, and the city and its people enjoyed the wealth and opportunities that went with being the dominant naval power of the age.

The unique Athenian democratic system gave ordinary citizens the sort of power that would have seemed unthinkable 100 years earlier. The arts flourished, with thousands packing the theatres for, say, the latest tragedies by Sophocles and Euripides or the satirical comedies of Aristophanes. New architectural masterpieces that graced the city included Athens's pride and joy, the Parthenon temple.

It is likely that Socrates himself learnt the skills of a stonemason, though beyond that, details of his early life are decidedly hazy. Learned scholar though he was, he wrote nothing at all down – not a jot – and so we are reliant on the accounts of three main

GETTY X3, ALAMY X2, THINKSTOCK X1



Delphi today where, according to legend, the oracle described Socrates as "the wisest man in Athens"



## 431BC WAR WITH SPARTA

**Ambitious, arrogant and just 150 miles apart, Athens and Sparta come to blows in the Peloponnesian War, in which Socrates displays conspicuous bravery.**

contemporary writers, all of whom need to be treated with caution. The philosopher Plato, a student of Socrates, recorded his teacher's discussions at length, but we can't be entirely sure that Plato didn't embellish Socrates' views with some of his own; the historian Xenophon, another student and an avid devotee, was not known for letting accuracy get in the way of a good story; and the playwright Aristophanes was largely concerned with poking fun and making people laugh.

So, for instance, did Socrates' friend, Chaerephon, really visit the Oracle at Delphi – the sacred site where a priestess delivered opinions and advice – to be told that there was "none wiser" than Socrates in Athens? Possibly not, though the story is a convenient one: Socrates' sceptical reaction to the priestess and his subsequent querying of what 'wisdom' actually means is at the heart of much of his philosophical teaching. The philosopher's conclusion – that wisdom lies in knowing one's own ignorance – paved the way for him to examine anything and everything from scratch. Nothing was to be taken for granted.

Wisest man in Athens or not, Socrates was definitely one of the bravest around. His ethical beliefs told him always to act in what appeared the morally right way, no matter what danger it might put him in, and he followed this stance to the letter. Nor did his bravery just extend to the courage of following his convictions: when Athens and Sparta went to war he was physically courageous on the battlefield too.

### MAN OF ACTION

The defeat of Persia in 479 BC by no means ensured that Athens was to enjoy decades of unbroken peace. Anything but, in fact. Fifth-century Greece was a complex web of states, all bound up by various treaties and with competing interests. So the prospect of conflict was never far away.

The growth of the Athenian Empire, meanwhile, was a cause for concern to its former ally just 150-or-so miles to the southwest: the formidable Spartans. Few were surprised, then, when an uneasy peace finally cracked in 431 BC, and the two leading city-states in Ancient Greece became embroiled in what would become known as the Peloponnesian War, lasting until 404 BC.

Far from sitting in a philosophical ivory tower, Socrates saw his fair share of action. Serving as a foot soldier, he won admiration for putting his own safety at risk while protecting others when the Athenian forces were on the retreat from defeat at Delium in 424 BC. Not that anyone should have been surprised – at Potidaea in 432 BC, during one of a number of conflicts that led to the Peloponnesian War itself, he had saved the life of a brilliant young soldier named Alcibiades by refusing to desert him on the battlefield. Alcibiades later won a medal for bravery, but admitted that it was Socrates who really deserved it.

For all the friends and admirers that Socrates won, he also built up his share of those who mistrusted and resented him. When, in 423 BC, Aristophanes lampooned Socrates at length in his play *The Clouds*, the audience would have been amused by his daft portrayal. He portrayed Socrates as the Ancient Greek equivalent of a nutty professor, lounging around in a hammock, measuring how high fleas jump and worshipping the clouds and scientific phenomena rather than the gods. A few years later, when Socrates' reputation had fallen, the perception of him as a blasphemous cloud-worshipper would turn dangerously toxic. His choice of friends didn't help, either.

## IN CONTEXT
## HOW SOCRATES MADE, AND LOST, HIS MONEY

**Although it existed 2,400 years ago, the society in which Socrates lived was not dissimilar to our own. As well as being a democracy, Athens was also liberal in economic terms. Citizens could earn a living in the manner of their choosing, and the successful were not afraid to indulge in a status symbol or two, which might include buying a horse and joining the cavalry when having to serve in the city-state's two-year military service.**

**Socrates seems to have been rather hopeless when it came to money. As the son of a stonemason, he would probably have inherited enough to keep him fairly comfortable for a while, but by the time of his trial he admitted he was broke. Where had it all gone? One can only assume that, while many of his students would have come from rich families, he ran his business too informally, not charging enough for dispensing his wisdom. While we know Socrates was rude about his wife Xanthippe, telling people he had to grin and bear her, history doesn't record her reaction to his lack of financial acumen.**

RICHARD RORTY (DIED 2007), AMERICAN PHILOSOPHER

**"The usual picture of Socrates is of an ugly little plebeian who inspired a handsome young nobleman to write long dialogues on large topics."**





## 423BC SATIRICAL PLAY POKES FUN AT SOCRATES

**The play *The Clouds* pokes fun at both Socrates' lifestyle and the nature of his philosophical methods. Watched by thousands, Aristophanes' satirical comedy is meant entirely in jest, but the lasting impression it makes will later prove to have devastating consequences.**



## 415BC ALCIBIADES GOES OVER TO SPARTA

**General Alcibiades (above, far right) betrays Athens. The reputation of Socrates (above, on left) who had saved his life in battle years earlier, is tainted by association.**



## 399BC PLATO SEES SOCRATES' TRIAL

**Socrates' devoted student Plato (circled), witnesses the philosopher's trial and later writes a version of his defence speech in *The Apology.* It is not known how accurately it is a record of Socrates' own words.**

After having been saved in battle by Socrates, Alcibiades went on to become one of Athens's greatest generals and inspiring statesmen. He was also one of its most opportunistic, maverick and morally elastic ones. When, in 415 BC, he fell out of favour while on a doomed expedition to Sicily, his reaction was to transfer his allegiances to Sparta and then advise them in campaigns against the Athenians. Socrates, tainted by association, must have winced, even more so when Alcibiades then cropped up in Persia, similarly offering his guidance in return for the promise of grand rewards.

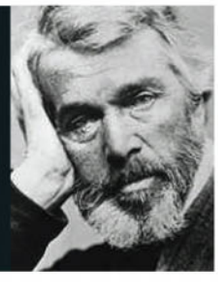
Things really got tricky for Socrates, though, when the once-unthinkable happened to Athens in 404 BC: defeat by Sparta in the Peloponnesian War. The Spartans promptly swept away Athenian democracy and installed an oligarchy called The Thirty, who ruled with terrifying tyranny – about five per cent of Athens's population is said to have been slaughtered during its brief rule. Socrates wasn't afraid of tyrants any more than enemy soldiers and, true to his ideals, put his life in jeopardy by refusing orders from The Thirty that he thought were unjust. Ironically, though, it wasn't The Thirty that did for him, but instead the regime's overthrow and the return of democracy after just 13 months. Despite his refusal to play the oligarchy's tune, Socrates was again tainted by association with it – a number of its members had been former friends of his.

### CONDEMNED TO DIE

A resentful Athenian populace was looking for blood, and here was an obvious target. That blasphemous 'cloud worship' came back to haunt him. Tried by a jury of 501 and condemned to death for impiety by a majority vote of 60, Socrates still had a chance to save himself. Typically, he didn't take it. Athenian law allowed condemned men to suggest an alternative punishment such as exile. But for Socrates, taking this course would have effectively amounted to an admission of guilt and, as far as he was concerned, he had done nothing wrong. He suggested he pay a token fine and be looked after at the state's expense for the rest of his days: this didn't go down well.

Socrates' friends offered to raise money for a much greater fine, but they had missed the point. He had no interest in living. For all his life, he had been in control – of his thoughts, of his actions, of his philosophical debates, of his destiny. Now he had turned 70 and old age was beginning to creep up, he could see a time where that control might start to wane and that, for him, was an unacceptable prospect. Above all, Athens's greatest thinker also wanted to be in control of his own death. And if now was the time for that to happen, then so be it.

THOMAS CARLYLE,
19TH-CENTURY PHILOSOPHER
**"The difference between Socrates and Jesus Christ? The great Conscious; the immeasurably great Unconscious"**



**WHAT DO YOU THINK?**
Was Socrates right to sacrifice his life for his principles?
email: editor@historyrevealed.com

ART ARCHIVE X1, AKG X1, ALAMY X3



## “The unexamined life is not worth living”

Socrates

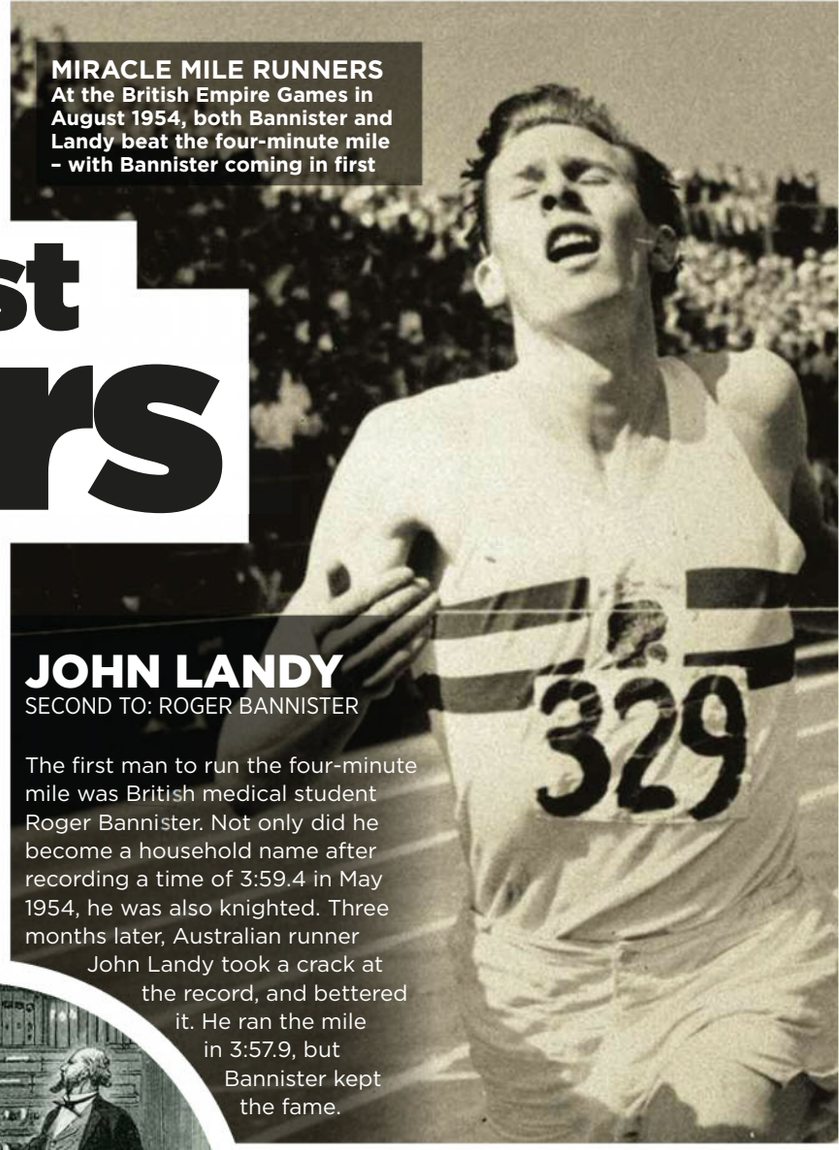
## 399BC FOUND GUILTY, SOCRATES IS AGENT OF HIS OWN DEATH

Described in moving detail by Plato, Socrates takes poison. His final hours are a popular subject for artists, including French painter Jacques-Louis David in 1787.

## WHY, WHY, WHY...
# SOCRATES’ PHILOSOPHY

Any parent of an inquisitive five- or six-year-old child will have a good idea of Socrates’ philosophical method. In short, it would entail involving someone in discussion and persistently challenging whatever they said with the questions “Why?” or “What do you mean by...?”. This method, called ‘elenchus’, may have been irritating to those on the receiving end, but it served a purpose. For Socrates, the path to knowledge first involved breaking down every preconception. People who used terms such as ‘knowledge’, ‘truth’, ‘virtue’ and so on were urged to get to the heart of what those terms actually meant. Today, this seems common sense, but in the time of Socrates, the method of challenging and analysing every single thing we know – or, more to the point, what we think we know – was breaking new ground. In one form or the other, this method has been central to philosophy ever since. It can be seen in the work of Aristotle, soon after Socrates’ own time, through to that of Descartes in the 17th century, Hume in the 18th and other great thinkers from around the world over the centuries.

# The greatest runners up




**MIRACLE MILE RUNNERS**
**At the British Empire Games in August 1954, both Bannister and Landy beat the four-minute mile – with Bannister coming in first**

History may be written by the victors, but those in second place have some pretty amazing stories to tell as well...

## JOHN LANDY
SECOND TO: ROGER BANNISTER

The first man to run the four-minute mile was British medical student Roger Bannister. Not only did he become a household name after recording a time of 3:59.4 in May 1954, he was also knighted. Three months later, Australian runner John Landy took a crack at the record, and bettered it. He ran the mile in 3:57.9, but Bannister kept the fame.





## ELISHA GRAY
SECOND TO: ALEXANDER GRAHAM BELL

American engineer Elisha Gray was one of several people working on a device to transmit sound telegraphically in the 1870s. Unfortunately for Gray, the Scottish inventor Alexander Graham Bell got there first – but only just. Gray arrived at the patent office with his telephone design a frustrating two hours after Bell.

## ELVIS
SECOND TO: THE BEATLES

He may be known as the King of Rock and Roll, but Elvis Presley is a mere prince of sales. Statistics vary wildly but, according to all the most official charts, the lads from Liverpool beat Elvis in both single and album sales, on both sides of the pond. Globally, the void between them could be as much as 56 million discs.

## ALAN SHEPARD
SECOND TO: YURI GAGARIN

Alan Shepard was an American naval officer, aviator, test pilot, businessman and one of NASA's original astronauts. In fact, he should have been the first-ever human in space, but his pioneering flight was postponed from March 1961 to May. In the meantime, the Soviets blasted Yuri Gagarin into orbit, and into the record books.



ALAMY X5, NASA X1, PRESS ASSOCIATION X1





The custom of awarding gold, silver and bronze medals began in the 19th century.

## SILVER
SECOND TO: GOLD

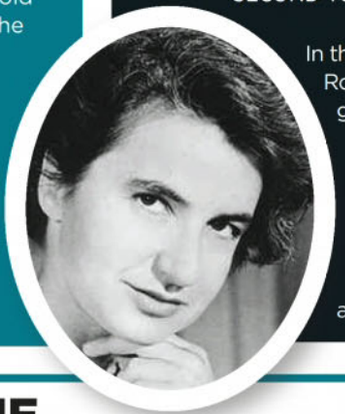
Silver has long taken second place to gold. Indeed, gold may have been one of the very first metals that humans were drawn to and, as early as 6000 BC, it was used to create burial objects for important people. It was another 2,000 years before silver was used in the same way.



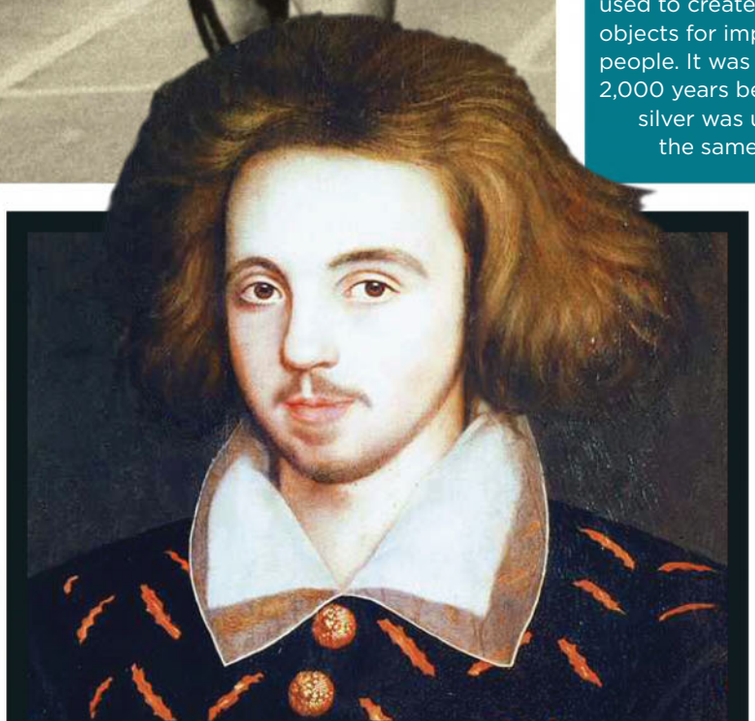
## ROBERT FALCON SCOTT
SECOND TO: ROALD AMUNDSEN

In 1910, 'Scott of the Antarctic' set off to become the first to reach the South Pole. He and his Terra Nova team made it on 17 January, 1912, only to find that a Norwegian team, led by Roald Amundsen, had beaten them – 33 days earlier. Most tragically of all, the entire team perished on the return journey.

## ROSALIND FRANKLIN
SECOND TO: WATSON AND CRICK



In the fifties, British scientist Rosalind Franklin made the groundbreaking discovery that DNA had a helical shape. But it was her colleagues, James Watson and Francis Crick, who continued her work to find DNA's double-helix structure, and won the Nobel Prize.



## CHRISTOPHER MARLOWE
SECOND TO: WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE

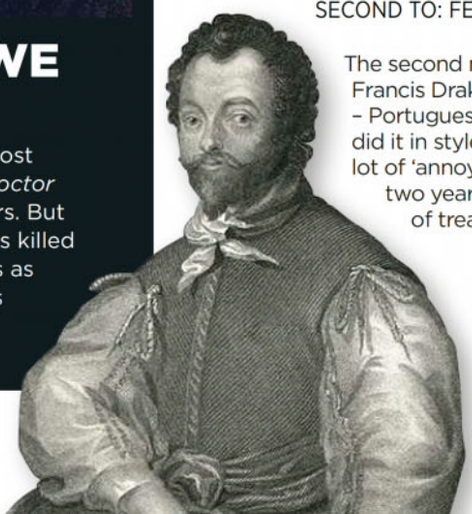
In the 16th century, Christopher Marlowe was the most popular tragedian of the day. His plays, including *Doctor Faustus*, had London's theatres packed to the rafters. But his own tragedy stuck on 30 May 1593, when he was killed in a fight at just 29 years of age. With only six years as a playwright under his belt, history has favoured his more prolific contemporary, William Shakespeare.

## THE NEANDERTHALS
SECOND TO: *HOMO SAPIENS*

Having dominated Europe and Western Asia for 200,000 years, Neanderthals died out 30,000 years ago, when *Homo sapiens* pushed them into second place. But it's a bit of a mystery as to why. It may simply be that early humans out-competed their relatives for resources.



## FRANCIS DRAKE
SECOND TO: FERDINAND MAGELLAN



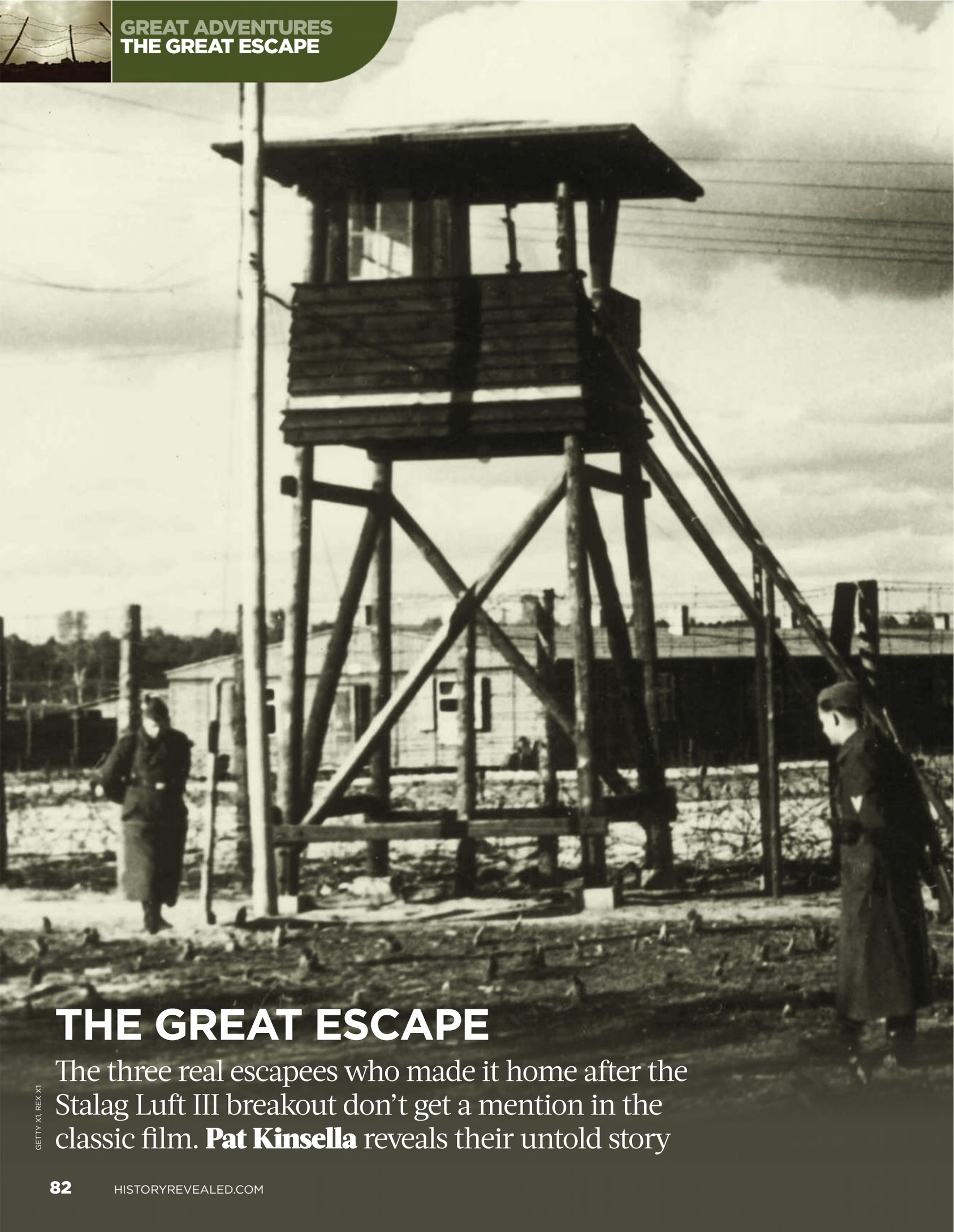
The second man to circumnavigate the globe was Sir Francis Drake. He set off some 50 years after the first – Portuguese explorer Ferdinand Magellan – but he sure did it in style. Not only did Drake succeed, he also did a lot of 'annoying' England's enemy, Spain. In 1580, after two years at sea, Drake sailed home with a boatload of treasure and spices – much of it Spanish.

**WHAT DO YOU THINK?**

Who is your favourite runner-up from history? Get in touch and let us know...

Email: editor@historyrevealed.com

DREAMSTIME X2, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS X1



# THE GREAT ESCAPE

The three real escapees who made it home after the Stalag Luft III breakout don't get a mention in the classic film. **Pat Kinsella** reveals their untold story

GETTY X1, REX X1

# “Stalag Luft III had been built on soft sand **and was supposed to be tunnel proof”**



**THE IMPOSSIBLE JAILBREAK**
MAIN: **Stalag Luft III, shown in 1942, held captured Allied airmen**
RIGHT: **Today, a memorial at the end of tunnel ‘Harry’ honours those executed by the Germans. Its position indicates how the tunnel came up short of the trees**

With television reruns of *The Great Escape* almost as unavoidable as Brussels sprouts at Christmas, Steve McQueen's doomed motorbike leap is a movie moment burned into popular imagination on both sides of the Atlantic. The scene in the 1963 film, apparently included at McQueen's request, is one of the larger departures from a truthful back story that needed no embellishment to be one of the most fascinating and tragic tales from an era that lacked neither.

Stalag Luft III was a real prisoner of war camp in World War II, run by the German air force, the Luftwaffe, in Lower Silesia. Frustrated by escape attempts by Allied airmen, the Germans had deliberately built it on soft sand it was supposed to be tunnel proof. On a freezing, moonless March night in 1944, it was the scene of a mass escape by Allied POWs. More than a year in the planning and execution stages, its scale was unprecedented, even for a scheme hatched by RAF officers, who were duty bound to try and escape.

Under the leadership of 'Big X', Squadron Leader Roger Bushell, some 600 men excavated three secret tunnels – famously known as Tom, Dick and Harry – using cutlery and metal cans as tools, dispersing the displaced sand in various ingenious ways. The tunnels, which ran up to 30-feet deep through soft sand, were supported by a wooden framework made from pieces of the prisoners' beds. Air was pumped into the warrens and electric lights were rigged up. A sophisticated Escape Committee directed operations, which included the procurement of German money and the forging of documents to aid the escapees once they'd sprung.

One of the tunnels was filled in and another discovered by the Germans before a breakout date was set. Not everyone involved could possibly get out, but 100 men were shortlisted, those deemed to have the best chance of success, with a further 100 lined up to follow if possible.

At 10.30pm on Friday 24 March 1944, men began crawling along the last remaining tunnel, Harry, only to find the door frozen shut. When it was finally opened, the exit proved to be several feet short of the woods and there was snow on the ground, so footprints would be seen.

Instead of the planned one-man-a-minute approach, the escape rate was slowed to ten per hour to avoid detection by the sentries, with 76 POWs getting away before the alarm was raised. Most were quickly recaptured or killed, but three managed to make home runs. Unlike the film, which portrays an Australian, an Englishman and an American making it out alive, the successful runaways were Dutch and Norwegian. Their stories are extraordinary.

## THE FLEEING DUTCHMAN

The 18th man to emerge from the tunnel was Flight Lieutenant Bram van der Stok, a Dutch pilot. Van der Stok flew with Holland's

## THE MAIN PLAYERS



### BRAM VAN DER STOK, MBE

Holland's most decorated pilot was 18th through the tunnel and the third man to achieve a home run after the escape.



### JENS MÜLLER

Norwegian pilot and officer in 331 (Norwegian) Squadron in England. Returned to Britain after escape.



### PER BERGSLAND

Norwegian pilot and sergeant in 331 Squadron. Escaped to Britain with Müller. Both later became commercial pilots.

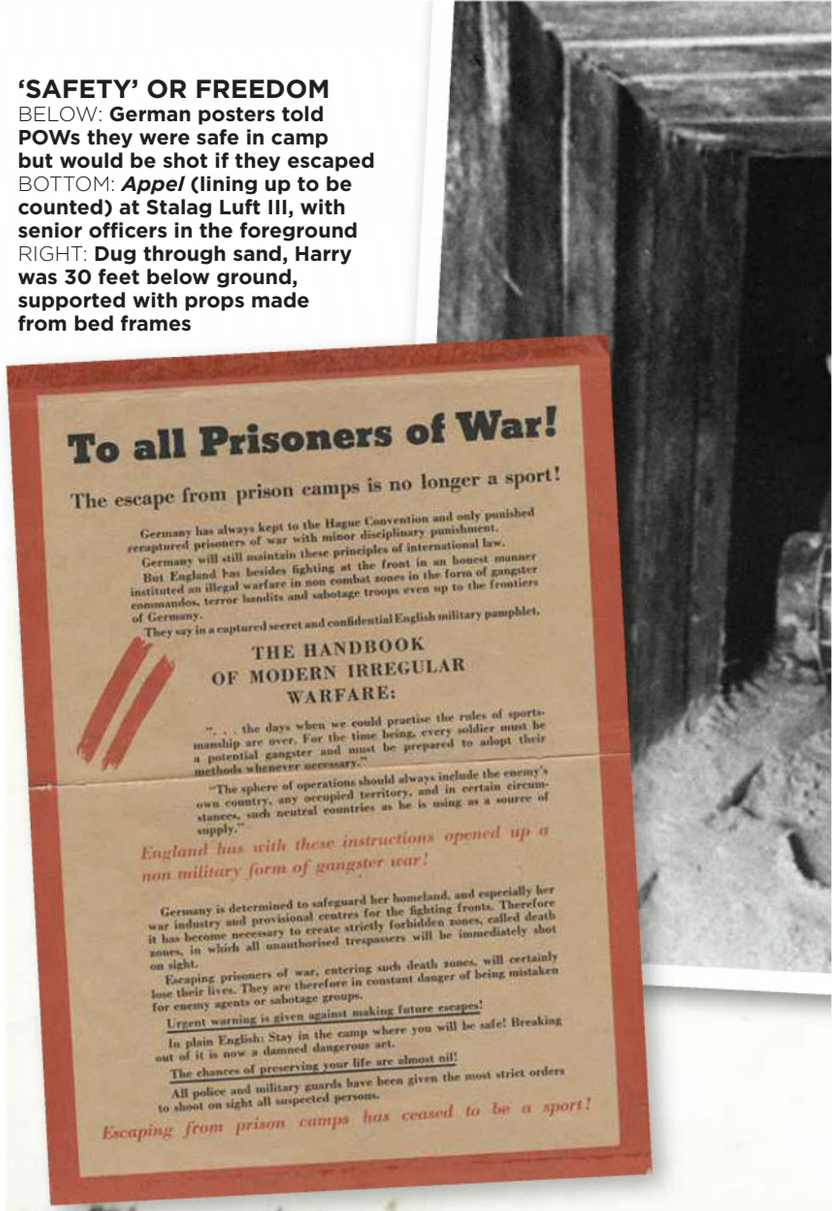
### SQUADRON LEADER ROGER BUSHELL

Auxiliary Air Force pilot. Leader of the Escape Committee in Stalag Luft III. One of 50 escapees later executed.

### FLIGHT LIEUTENANT GW WALENN

Head of forgery in Stalag Luft III. One of 50 recaptured POWs murdered after the escape.

**'SAFETY' OR FREEDOM**
BELOW: **German posters told POWs they were safe in camp but would be shot if they escaped**
BOTTOM: ***Appel* (lining up to be counted) at Stalag Luft III, with senior officers in the foreground**
RIGHT: **Dug through sand, Harry was 30 feet below ground, supported with props made from bed frames**






THE LEY AND LOIS SMITH WAR, MEMORY AND POPULAR CULTURE RESEARCH COLLECTION/WESTERN UNIVERSITY/LONDON/ONTARIO/ CANADA X2



**DESPERATE TO GET OUT**
ABOVE: **Prisoners in Stalag Luft III, shown c1943, saw it as their duty to escape**
LEFT: **Air was pumped into the tunnels via a pipe made of powdered milk cans, known as 'klim' cans – 'milk' spelled backwards**

**478**
The number of spoons found to be missing when the Germans did a post-escape inventory of prison property

# "Seventy-six POWs managed to escape before the alarm was raised"



Luchtvaartbrigade until the surrender to Germany in 1940, whereupon he escaped to Britain as a stowaway on a Swiss ship. Joining the RAF, he became a Flying Ace, with six confirmed kills during aerial battles with the Luftwaffe, until being shot down and captured on a mission over France in 1942.

Van der Stok was fluent in German and familiar with the terrain he would need to traverse. The Escape Committee considered him a strong contender to make a home run he was assigned a top 20 position.

To stay nimble, van der Stok opted to travel alone. He had an early scare, however, when he ran straight into a German civilian in the woods beyond the prison, who questioned why he was wandering around in the dark. Well prepared for various scenarios, he claimed to be a Dutch labourer who'd become disorientated and lost during the air raid that was taking place. Convinced, the good citizen even led the runaway to the railway station.

Unfortunately, the heavy bombing raid conducted by his RAF buddies on Berlin that night resulted in severe delays to the train service to Breslau (now Wrocław). During an anxious three hour wait, a number of other escapees appeared at the station, all dressed in prison made disguises to appear as labourers and civilians. The POWs avoided all eye contact, and willed the time away as fast as possible.

Also on the platform was a German woman who worked at Stalag Luft III as a censor. She became suspicious of one of the men Thomas Kirby Green, a British pilot and advised military police to question him. Flight Lieutenant Gilbert William Walenn, the prison forger, had done an excellent job, however,

US AIR FORCE ACADEMY/MCDERMOTT LIBRARY/SL III COLLECTION X3, GETTY X1, REX X1

and Kirby Green's papers passed the inspection. At 3.30am the train finally arrived and van der Stok boarded. On the train were eight other jail breakers, including Bushell and his escape partner Bernard Scheidhauer, who'd been numbers two and three out of the tunnel.

At 4.55am, back at Stalag Luft III, a German guard spotted the 77th man as he emerged from the tunnel and the alarm was raised. Five minutes later, the train carrying van der Stok rolled into Breslau. Word of the escape had not travelled that far yet and the station was free of Gestapo. The Dutchman took a train to Dresden, where he hid in a cinema and slept before catching another train to the border with the Netherlands at Bentheim. On this leg, his papers were demanded and inspected four times. The escape must have been discovered, he assumed correctly.

The Nazi machine was going into overdrive to find the escapees, but the forged paperwork held up and he passed into the German occupied Netherlands, travelling through Oldenzaal to Utrecht, where his family lived. Rather than risk capture by visiting them, he stayed with a friend.

Assisted by Belgian resistance, van der Stok then cycled into Belgium. There he picked up another new identity and story, staying with a Dutch family in Brussels. He moved via Paris to Toulouse, and then to Saint-Gaudens, where he was united with the Maquis (guerillas of the French Resistance). With fellow fugitives and a mountain guide, he made a harrowing journey in freezing conditions across the Pyrenees to Lérida in Spain.

Although sympathetic to the Axis powers throughout World War II, Franco's Spain was officially neutral and actively frustrated Germany's attempts to seize control of Gibraltar, which is where van der Stok found sanctuary on 8 July. From here he was flown to Bristol in a Douglas Dakota transport, arriving in England three-and-a-half months after his escape. He later rejoined his RAF squadron and took part in D-Day and operations to counter Germany's V-1 flying bomb attacks on south-east England.

## SCANDINAVIAN SPRING

Sergeant Per Bergsland and Lieutenant Jens Müller were Norwegian pilots who had escaped their country after the German occupation in 1940 and travelled to Britain, where they joined the RAF. Both survived being shot down in separate missions over occupied Europe, and both wound up incarcerated in Stalag Luft III.

They spoke excellent German and their chances at staging a successful home run were rated highly by the Escape Committee, so they emerged from the tunnel as numbers 43 and 44. Safely arriving at the railway station, they boarded the 2.04am train to Frankfurt, posing as Norwegian electricians and carrying papers saying they had been transferred from one labour camp to a place in Stettin.

At 6am they arrived in Frankfurt and two hours later hopped on a train to Küstrin. While having a beer in the station, they were approached by a military policeman who inspected their papers and believed their story. Catching a train to Stettin, they had another beer and hid out in the cinema to wait for nightfall, whereupon they visited a French Brothel at 17 Klein Oder Strasse, which the Escape Committee had identified as a good place to find help. There they met a Swedish sailor who directed them into the docks, promising to get them onto his ship – it left without them, however.

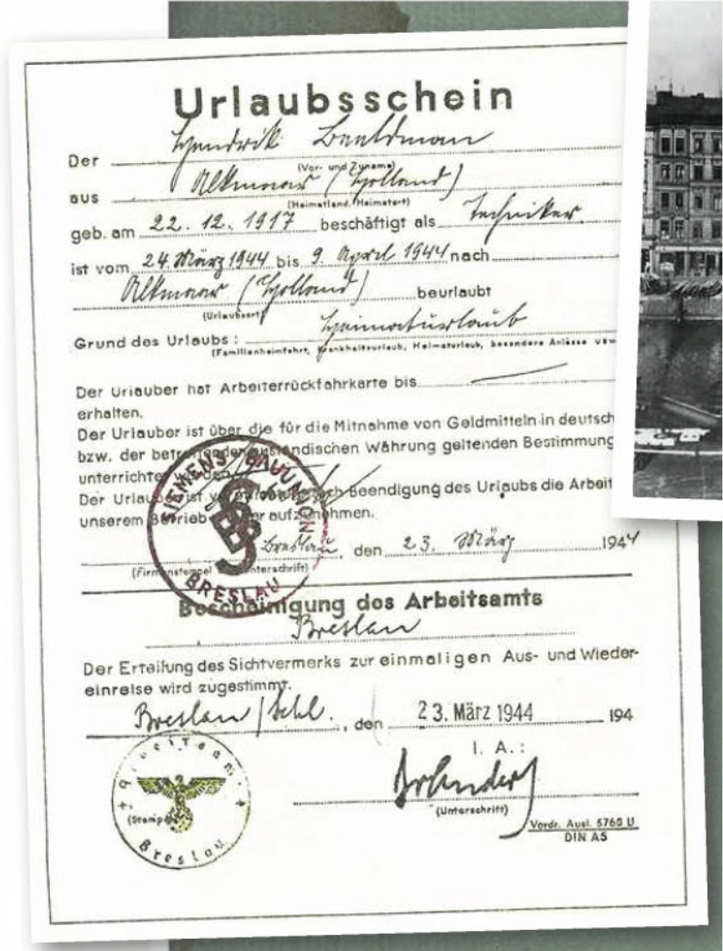
**102**
The length, in metres, of the 'Harry' tunnel, which still fell just short of the woods

They laid low the following day, returning to the brothel in darkness. Again, an offer of help came, this time from two Swedish sailors who successfully smuggled them aboard their ship. It wasn't due to leave until morning, however, and the sailors knew the Germans would search it first, so the pair hid overnight in the anchor locker. The search failed to unearth the stowaways, and the Norwegians were free.

Docking in Gothenburg, the men reported to the British consulate. From here they travelled by train to Stockholm and flew from Bromma airport to Scotland in two tiny Mosquito aeroplanes, arriving in London on 8 April 1944.

## THE 50

Hitler wanted all of the recaptured POWs shot, alongside the camp commandant and the guards who were on duty during the breakout. He was dissuaded from this, but did order the execution of 50 runaways, including Bushell, Scheidhauer and Walenn, which constituted a war crime under the Geneva Convention. The remaining 23 prisoners were sent back to prison camps – 17 to Stalag Luft III, four to Sachsenhausen and two to Colditz Castle.




**CAREFUL PLANNING – AND LUCK**
ABOVE: **Van der Stok made this forged travel pass himself – it took two months**
ABOVE RIGHT: **Stettin, where the Norwegian escapees found a sailor's help**
FAR RIGHT: **A home-made compass built by the prisoners of Stalag Luft III, and a pack of cards (smuggled into the camp) that concealed parts of a map**

## GEOGRAPHY

**Stalag Luft III was in Lower Silesia, present-day Poland. Men with good terrain knowledge (and those who were multilingual) had a better chance of success and were prioritised in the escape order. The breakout happened during the coldest March for 30 years, however, and with the forests 1.5-metres-deep with snow, many had to forgo cover and travel along roads.**

**7 BRISTOL**
**UK**
Three-and-a-half months after escaping, van der Stok returns to the UK where he returns to active service.

**6 GIBRALTAR**
**Iberian Peninsula**
On 8 July 1944, van der Stok arrives back on British-controlled soil.

## GET HOOKED

**TRAVEL**
Visit the site, in Żagań, Poland, where there's a museum and memorial. See www.wroclawsightseeingtours.com.

**WHAT DO YOU THINK?**
Have you or any of your family ever spent time in a prisoner of war camp? Please do tell us your story...
Email: editor@historyrevealed.com

ILLUSTRATION: DAWN COOPER, US AIR FORCE ACADEMY/MCDERMOTT LIBRARY/SL III COLLECTION X3, GETTY X1







**5 STOCKHOLM**
**Sweden**
Bergsland and Müller arrive by train and fly to Scotland.

**4 GOTHENBURG**
**Sweden**
Bergsland and Müller report to the British consulate in this neutral country.

**2 KÜSTRIN**
**Now Kostrzyn nad Odrą, Poland**
Bergsland and Müller are questioned by military police while enjoying a beer at the railway station.

**3 STETTIN**
**Poland**
Aided by Swedish sailors met in a brothel, Bergsland and Müller escape by ship.

**6 LONDON**
**United Kingdom**
On 8 April, 15 days after breaking out of Stalag Luft III, Bergsland and Müller are back in Britain.

**3 UTRECHT**
**Netherlands**
Van der Stok stays with a friend for six weeks, then crosses the border to Belgium.

**STALAG LUFT III**
**Lower Silesia**
At 10.30pm on 24 March 1944, POWs begin their escape from the 'tunnel proof' camp.

**1 BRESLAU**
**Now known as Wrocław, Poland**
Bram van der Stok arrives by train at 5am on 25 March, the night after escaping.

**2 DRESDEN**
**Germany**
Van der Stok hides in a cinema to sleep before crossing into Holland by train.

**1 FRANKFURT**
**Germany**
Bergsland and Müller arrive by train at 6am the night after escaping.

**4 BRUSSELS**
**Belgium**
Assisted by the Belgian resistance, van der Stok stays with a family for another six weeks.

**5 SAINT-GAUDENS**
**France**
Having travelled via Paris and Toulouse, van der Stok meets the French Resistance, eventually being guided across the Pyrenees to reach Lérida in Spain.

NORTH SEA
SWEDEN
NORWAY
ESTONIA
SCOTLAND
GOTHENBURG
STOCKHOLM
DENMARK
LITHUANIA
UNITED KINGDOM
IRELAND
NETHERLANDS
BENTHEIM
UTRECHT
OLDENZAAL
BRISTOL
LONDON
BRUSSELS
BELGIUM
STETTIN
KÜSTRIN
DRESDEN
BRESLAU
FRANKFURT
POLAND
CZECHOSLOVAKIA
USSR
FRANCE
PARIS
GERMANY
SWITZERLAND
HUNGARY
ROMANIA
YUGOSLAVIA
BULGARIA
ITALY
TOULOUSE
SAINT-GAUDENS
LÉRIDA
SPAIN
PORTUGAL
GIBRALTAR
ALGERIA
TUNISIA

VAN DER STOK'S ROUTE
BERGSLAND & MÜLLER'S ROUTE
AXIS-DOMINATED AREA
NEUTRAL COUNTRIES
AREA UNDER ALLIED CONTROL
BY TRAIN
BY BICYCLE
HIKING
BY BOAT
BY PLANE
METHOD UNKNOWN

Want to enjoy more history? Our monthly guide to activities and resources is a great place to start

# HERE&NOW

**HOW TO VISIT WINDMILLS** 90 • **BOOKS** 94

## ON OUR RADAR

What's caught our attention this month...

**EXHIBITION**

### Ming's the thing

The Ming dynasty (1368-1644) was one of the high points of Chinese imperial culture. As China grew in economic strength, art and culture blossomed, leaving behind a wealth of artefacts and treasures. The collection of **gilded jewellery, textiles and furniture** at the National Museum of Scotland, Edinburgh, is on loan from the Nanjing Museum, China. On display is porcelain produced for the **imperial court** and a beautifully crafted golden cicada resting on a jade leaf.
***Ming: The Golden Empire ends 19 October. www.nms.ac.uk***



Edinburgh's the place to see 100+ items from Nanjing

**TV**

### What a blinder!

**Peaky Blinders**
BBC Two, starts in October

It's back to post-WWI Birmingham for the return of the acclaimed, star-laden drama. The **powerful Shelby family** – named the 'Peaky Blinders' as they sew razor blades into the peaks of their caps – are expanding their criminal empire, led by Tommy (Cillian Murphy). **Tom Hardy** joins the cast in what promises to be a compelling second series.



**TWITTER**

### Smithsonian

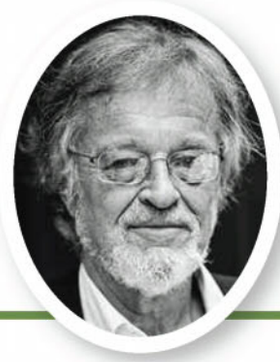
The irreverent tweets from the iconic collection of American museums, and world famous zoo, are littered with fun facts and enlightening pics.
***www.twitter.com/smithsonian***



**FESTIVAL**

### Page turner

One for fans of historical fiction, the **Harrogate History Festival** is returning for its second year. Among the impressive line-up is genre giant and *Sharpe* author, Bernard Cornwell.
***The Old Swan Hotel, Harrogate, 23-26 October. harrogate international festivals.com/history***



RUTH ARMSTRONG PHOTOGRAPHY X1, NANJING MUSEUM / NOMAD EXHIBITIONS X2, BBC X1



*La Belle Iseult* (1858) by Morris is among the collection



EXHIBITION

## Anarchy and Beauty

The National Portrait Gallery, London, has a new exhibition that focuses on the beliefs and achievements of Victorian artist and writer, William Morris. As well as his original designs and personal items, there are pieces of art and furniture by dozens of artists inspired by Morris.

***Anarchy and Beauty starts 16 October***
***www.npg.org.uk***



Timothy Spall scooped the Best Actor award at the 2014 Cannes Festival for his performance in *Mr Turner*

CINEMA

# All about Spall

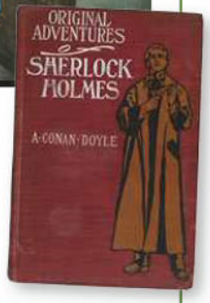
**Mr Turner** In cinemas 31 October

Timothy Spall's illuminating performance is at the heart of Mike Leigh's new film, *Mr Turner* – a biopic of the Romantic landscape painter JMW Turner (1775-1851).

Today, Turner is celebrated as a master of landscape artwork and watercolour painting, but behind the paintbrush was a controversial and eccentric character. He used to spit at his canvas, or mix saliva with his paints, insisting that it had the consistency he needed. And, once, he had himself strapped to the mast of a ship so that he could paint a storm. In Leigh's drama, the focus is on Turner's loneliness – a feeling that grew after the death of his father – and his life as a promiscuous bachelor. *Mr Turner* is uplifting and surprisingly funny.

TATE X1, AMY LICENCE X1






EXHIBITION

## Grab your deer stalker

The world-famous fictional detective Sherlock Holmes has thrilled and inspired millions. The Museum of London's exciting new exhibition goes back to the original detective, created by Arthur Conan Doyle, and explores why his genius deducing and crime solving proved so popular.

***Sherlock Holmes: the Man who Never Lived and will Never Die starts on 17 October.***
***www.museumoflondon.org.uk***

HALLOWEEN SPECIAL

### Spooky strolls

There is no better time to brave one of York's famous ghost walks than on Halloween. Special events need advance booking, including the Ghost Hunt's 10pm terror-filled tour, led by a Victorian guide, with only 100 places available.

***www.ghosthunt.co.uk***
***Adults £6, Children £3***

APP

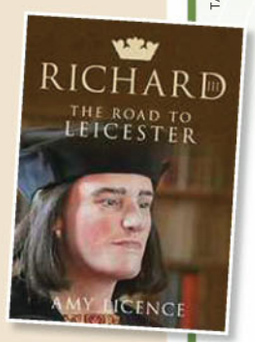
### Dan Snow's Battle Castles

£6.99 / Ballista

Historian Dan Snow explores 500 years of medieval castles and bloody sieges.

TALK

## Knowing Richard III




Amy Licence – author of *Richard III: the Road to Leicester* – will give a talk on the discovery of Richard's body, discussing the ongoing debate of his reburial and the controversy that surrounds his reign.

***28 October, 7.30pm at***
***Mary Rose Museum, Portsmouth.***
***www.maryrose.org/uncoveringthetudors***

MUSEUM OF LONDON X2, NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY X1

## ALSO LOOK OUT FOR

**▶ The world premiere of the restored silent film *The Battles of Coronel and Falkland Islands*, 16 October, Queen Elizabeth Hall, London**

**▶ Gore Blimey! explores the sights and smells of Roman life, the National Roman Legion Museum, Newport, 27-31 October**



**SPIDER**
The wooden shutters on the four sails are controlled and angled by an intricate arrangement of metal levers and rods, known as the spider.

## UNION MILL
Kent

When the Union Mill was built in 1814, it became the tallest smock mill in Britain. Smock mills are a form of tower mill with a lighter wooden structure and a sloping tower. This style was chosen for Cranbrook as the mill was intended to stand on drained marshland, with an unstable subsoil.

Kent County Council acquired the mill in 1960 and began restoring it – the mill is now run by local volunteers. They repainted the mill by abseiling down the outside as a cheaper alternative to scaffolding. Union Mill is now in full working order and flour ground here is available in the adjacent shop. *www.unionmill.org.uk*

**STONE NUT**
A small gear wheel that transfers power from the upright shaft to the millstone, known as the 'runner stone', which grinds the grain.



# HOW TO VISIT... WINDMILLS

For nearly 1,000 years, the staple food of our ancestors was provided by windmills. The few standing today, as **Rupert Matthews** reveals, give a glimpse into a lost time

Celts, Romans, Saxons and Vikings all ground grain into flour by hand – an enormously time-consuming process that called for strong muscles. Then, in 1185, someone built a windmill at Weedley in Yorkshire. Now, flour could be ground in vast quantities and minimal effort. What had been a backbreaking chore became one of Britain's first successful industries.

These early windmills, or postmills, were made entirely of wood. Built around a central wooden post, the whole structure could be turned to best catch the wind. As such, postmills were quite small and light, so the miller could rotate them.

During the late 18th century, the tower mills we see today replaced the old postmills. These are much larger, and usually made of brick or stone. Inside the mill, an arrangement of gear wheels allows the structure to remain stationary, while only the cap holding the sails turns. This design allowed for taller windmills, which could capture more power, and drive multiple sets of millstones.

The sails themselves began as simple wooden lattices draped with canvas, but were replaced during the 16th century by sails of wooden slats, which were easier to operate in freezing weather.

During the late-19th century, cheap grain from North America flooded the market, milled at huge, steam-powered mills at the dock side. It was no longer profitable for windmills to grind local grain into flour, so they turned to grinding animal feed.

By the end of World War II, most windmills around Europe stood idle – falling derelict or being refurbished into houses. Local campaigns have aimed to restore the few left, meaning today, a handful of windmills produces top-quality flour for domestic and artisan bakers.

**TURN OVER...**
for six of the best windmills to visit

ALAMY X2



## SHUTTERS

The wooden vanes are designed to catch the wind, no matter its direction or strength. Earlier windmills were stopped to adjust the shutters, but newer designs allowed adjustments while the mill was in operation.

## FANTAIL

Invented by Wigan blacksmith Edmund Lee in 1745, the fantail is a small windmill on top of the tower that automatically keeps the main sails facing into the wind.

## WALLOWER

The power generated by the sails turns a large, horizontal gear – the wallower – which, in turn, powers the upright shaft.



## TRAP DOORS

Sacks were regularly lifted from the ground to the top, or 'dust', floor. Trap doors were hinged so that they opened to allow the sack through at each floor and then fell shut automatically for safety.



## BRAKE WHEEL

The brake wheel is a large gear attached to the main axle of the turning sails, and is the main driving wheel of a windmill.

# SIX OF THE BEST WINDMILLS



**KEEPS ON TURNING**
**Llynnon Windmill is the only working example left in Wales**

## LLYNNON WINDMILL
### Anglesey

At one time there were over 100 windmills on Anglesey, but this is the sole survivor. It was built in 1775 and abandoned due to storm damage in 1918. The restored mill now pays its way producing stone-ground organic flour. The flour can be bought in the shop or sampled in the cakes sold in the mill's tearoom. Complete your trip with a visit to the two nearby Iron Age roundhouses, for a glimpse into early farming life.
*www.visitanglesey.co.uk*

## WYMONDHAM WINDMILL Leicestershire



Dominating the hills east of Melton Mowbray, this tower mill offers magnificent views over the village and the countryside of Leicestershire. The sails are gone and the 200-year-old windmill is no longer working, but most of the internal machinery is intact. There are plans for further restoration – including the building of new sails – and you can leave a donation in the box near the entrance.
*www.wymondhamwindmill.co.uk*

## BALLYCOPELAND WINDMILL Ulster

Built in the later 18th century near Millisle in Northern Ireland, this typical Irish stone tower mill was worked continuously by the McGilton family, until it closed during World War I. It lay derelict until 1950, when it was restored to full working order. This is the only windmill in the world to retain the innovative reefing gear developed by Captain Hooper to make adjusting the sails quicker and easier. The old Miller's cottage has been converted into a small visitor centre.
*www.discovernorthernireland.com*

## OLD BUCKENHAM
### Norfolk

At six storeys tall and with a cap 7 metres across, this is England's largest windmill. It was built in 1818, and at one time had no fewer than five sets of millstones operating simultaneously, turned by eight sails. During renovations in 1879, this was reduced to four sails. In 2011, the mill was opened to the public after standing derelict for over 40 years.
*www.visiteastofengland.com*

## ASHTON WINDMILL
### Somerset



This stone tower mill, with an unusual cedar boat-shaped cap, was built in 1760 – but there are records of a windmill on the site going back to the early 14th century. Built on a ridge, it offers impressive views of Cheddar Gorge, the Somerset Levels and Brent Knoll. Abandoned in 1927, the mill was put to use as a Home Guard post in World War II. The mill is now complete with all its machinery, but is not currently in operation.
*www.sedgemoor.gov.uk/museums*

## LYTHAM WINDMILL
### Lancashire



**TOP SPOT**
**The mill is Lytham's most popular tourist attraction**

Lytham Mill is now home to a seasonal museum devoted to the history of Lytham town and its milling industry. It was built in 1805 and was a fully functional mill until 1919, when it was gutted by a fire. The blaze started during a storm – the violent winds caused the sails to turn too quickly, sending sparks everywhere, which ignited the woodwork. Only two years later, in 1921, the mill was restored. The museum, containing exhibitions and displays on the four floors of the mill, is run by volunteers and is open from June to September.
*www.lythamwindmill.co.uk*

ALAMY X1, DREAMSTIME X2, THINKSTOCK X1

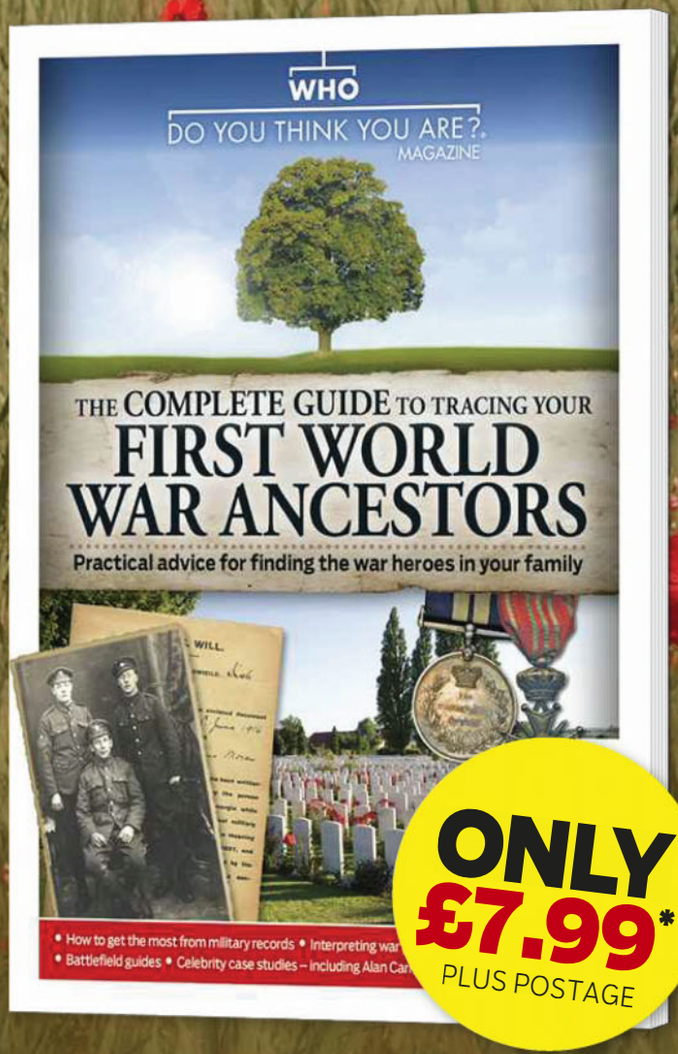
From the makers of WHO DO YOU THINK YOU ARE? MAGAZINE

To commemorate the centenary of the declaration of the First World War, the team behind ***Who Do You Think You Are? Magazine*** has put together *The Complete Guide To Tracing Your First World War Ancestors* to help you research your forebears who served in the conflict.

This 116-page special edition is crammed with **practical tips** and advice on how to interpret **army, navy and air force war records**, as well providing you with the skills to **date medals and photographs** and much more. Plus, learn the **context** of your ancestors' lives and times during this turbulent period.

Inside you will find:

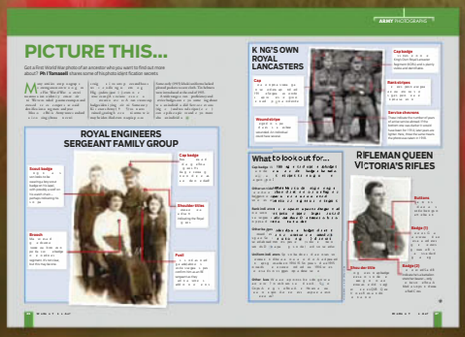
- **Details of top archives** and websites relevant to your research
- **Celebrity First World War case studies** from the TV show
- **Guide to planning** your own battlefield visit and much more!







**Learn from the research experiences of celebrities featured in the *Who Do You Think You Are?* TV series**




**Develop the skills and knowledge to interpret and date your family photographs**




**Get insider information to make the most of a visit to the battlefields of northern Europe**

Order online **www.buysubscriptions.com/ancestors**

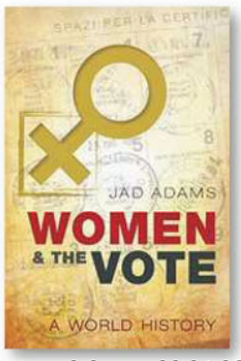
Or call **0844 844 0388†**

and quote **WWAHAX14**

†Calls to this number from a BT landline will cost no more than 5p per minute. Calls from mobiles and other providers may vary. Lines are open 8am-8pm weekdays & 9am-1pm Saturday.
*Prices including postage are: £9.49 for UK residents, £10.99 for Europe and £11.49 for Rest of World. All orders subject to availability. Please allow up to 14 days for delivery.

# BOOKS

## BOOK OF THE MONTH




### Women and the Vote: a World History

**By Jad Adams**
Oxford University Press, £30,
528 pages, hardback

It's perhaps surprising just how recently universal voting rights spread around the world. New Zealand was first in 1893, and it wasn't until 1928 that women over the age of 21 had similar rights in the UK. In his new book, Jad Adams traces this shift around the world, highlighting the countries previously neglected. It's an important story, and there are some unexpected twists: Adams, for instance, argues that rather than pressure groups such as the Suffragettes, it was national pride that played such a vital role.




**TO THE STREETS!**
**A 1914 poster advertising Women's Day in Germany, when women marched for the vote**



### MEET THE AUTHOR

**Jad Adams** explores how women fought for the vote around the world – and gives focus to countries often overlooked when it comes to the history of the suffrage movement

## "Women's suffrage hasn't had the attention it deserves"

**What first led you to write this book?**
I have already written books exploring nationalism and radical politics, and was looking for a way to combine the two. The spread of women's suffrage around the world seemed a good way of doing this, as I thought that it was an important area that needed more attention.

**Are there any parts of the world where women's suffrage needed to be explored in more depth?**
I'd argue that the story of women's suffrage in almost all areas of the world hasn't had the attention that it deserves – with the exception of the UK and the US. The fact that the histories of these two countries have dominated is particularly strange because their enfranchisements of women occurred quite late on: by 1920, the time of national enfranchisement in the US, 22 other countries had already given women the vote. Africa and Latin America, in particular, have not been explored deeply, so I tried to tell their stories.

**Which countries were particularly forward-thinking in giving women the vote?**
New Zealand, Australia and Finland were the first countries to give women the vote, and it's interesting that all were on the edges of the empires of which they were a part. This, I think, is because they were far enough from the political centre to be able to assert independent thought, and the hardship of life on the frontier led to greater respect for women who bore it alongside men.

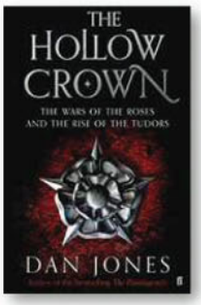
**What new impression of British suffrage did you get from researching this book?**
What interested me was how important class, not gender, seems to have been in the suffrage debate. Although there was majority support in Parliament for the theory of women's suffrage in 1895, suffragists argued for giving only property-owning women the vote. Most liberals and socialists would not endorse this, and the Tories would not accept their wider proposals.

**What was the thing that most surprised you?**
How important supposedly 'conservative' organisations were in spreading voting rights for women. The Catholic Church, for example, was prepared to promote the supposedly radical policy of enfranchising women after 1919 – in the wake of World War I – maybe in the hope that thankful women would endorse conservative social policies in return.




**REMEMBERING THE STRUGGLE**
**In 1893, New Zealand became the first country to give women the vote**

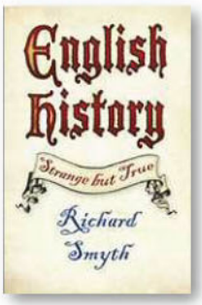
## THE BEST OF THE REST




### The Hollow Crown: the Wars of the Roses and the Rise of the Tudors

**By Dan Jones**
Faber and Faber, £20, 480 pages, hardback

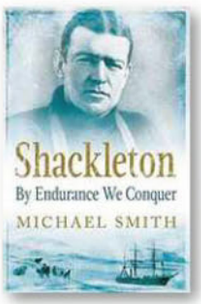
Dan Jones plunges into the midst of medieval England in this dynamic account of the fall of the Plantagenets and rise of the Tudors. From scheming, murderous kings and costly battles to the rise of the Renaissance, it's a fast-paced account of the Wars of the Roses, vividly told.




### English History: Strange but True

**By Richard Smyth**
The History Press, £9.99, 192 pages, hardback

This wry, knowledgeable compendium of unlikely facts about England spans the centuries and takes in both historical big-hitters (Hastings, Harold, Henry VIII) and more unusual detours (woad, tobacco and polar bears). It's particularly interesting to learn of the 18-century London 'gin craze'. A highly entertaining read.

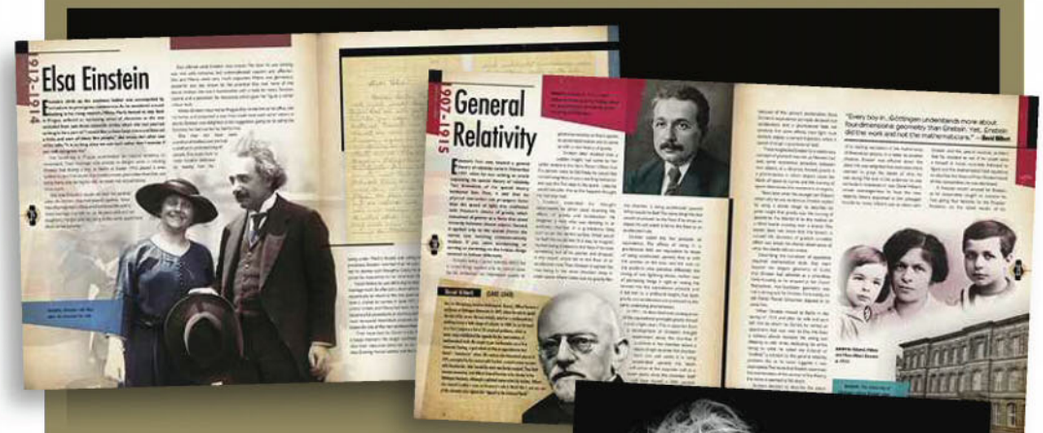



### Shackleton: by Endurance we Conquer

**By Michael Smith**
Oneworld, £20, 456 pages, hardback

Famous for his epic expeditions to the Antarctic, Ernest Shackleton was an extraordinarily driven, commanding figure. But what shaped his character, and how did he lead a golden age of exploration? Professor Michael Smith endeavours to answer these questions in this compelling biography.

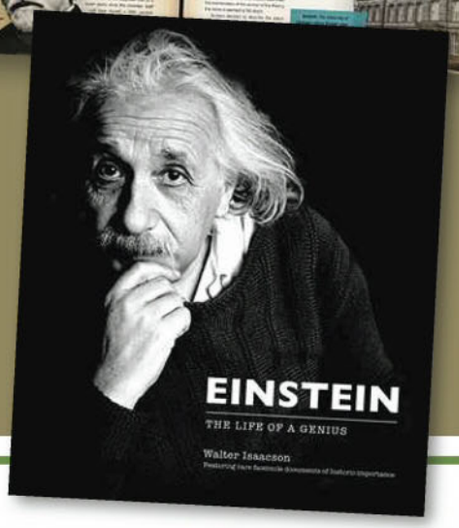
## THE MAN BEHIND E=MC²




### Einstein: the Life of a Genius

**By Walter Isaacson**
Andre Deutsch, £19.99, 112 pages, hardback

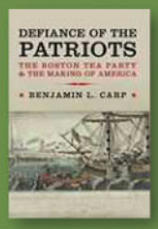
Albert Einstein's scientific theories remain so influential that it's sometimes easy to overlook the fascinating details of his personal life; such as how he was forced to forsake his native Germany in fear of his life after Hitler's rise to power. This visual guide, replete with photographs and documents, allows the reader to journey through the life of a unique man.




## READ UP ON...

### THE AMERICAN REVOLUTIONARY WAR

**BEST FOR... THE CAUSES**

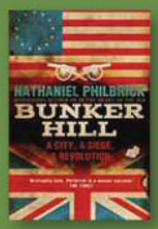



#### Defiance of the Patriots: the Boston Tea Party and the Making of America

**By Benjamin L Carp**
Yale, £14.99, 328 pages, hardback

16 December 1773, Boston: disgruntled demonstrators dump a shipment of tea into the harbour in protest against British taxation. This event, which sparked the American Revolutionary War, is expertly examined by Carp.

**BEST FOR... A MILITARY OVERVIEW**




#### Bunker Hill: a City, a Siege, a Revolution

**By Nathaniel Philbrick**
Doubleday, £10.99, 576 pages, paperback

By 1775, the war had escalated and British forces had been occupying Boston for several months. Nearby, Charleston smouldered. If you're interested in the military aspects of the war, this is a great overview of a complex story, and one that never loses sight of its human participants.

**BEST FOR... A BRITISH ANGLE**




#### The Men who Lost America

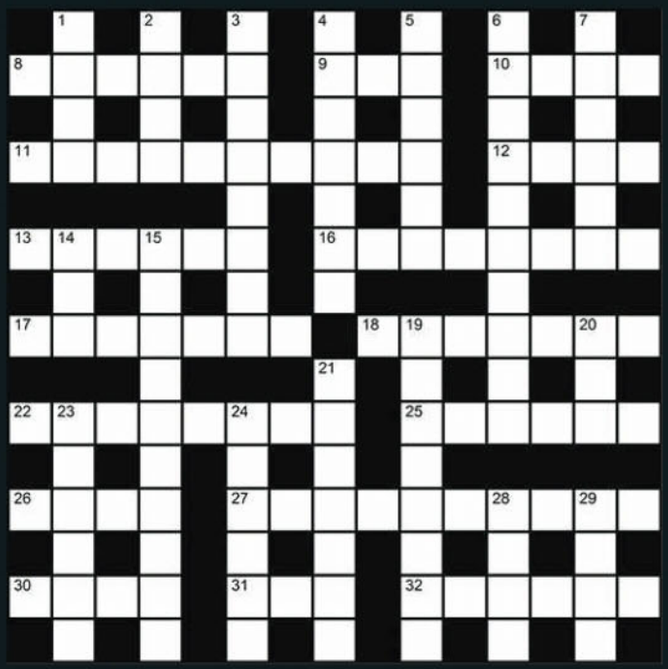
**By Andrew O'Shaughnessy**
Oneworld, £14.99 496 pages, paperback

Was British military incompetence really to blame for the loss of America in 1781? That's the question at the heart of O'Shaughnessy's book. His theorising is grounded in the compelling stories of ten individuals caught up in the conflict.

# CROSSWORD Nº 8

If you think your knowledge of history is up to scratch, you could win a prize...

*Set by Richard Smyth*



## ACROSS

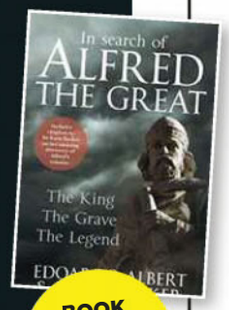
**8** "The lamps are going out all over ___" – Sir Edward Grey, on the eve of World War I (6)
**9** Devilish sprite associated with the city of Lincoln (3)
**10** Wilfred ___ (1893–1918), English poet and soldier (4)
**11** Member of Theodore Roosevelt's 1st United States Volunteer Cavalry in the Spanish-American War (5,5)
**12** Marquis de ___ (1740–1814), notoriously controversial French author (4)
**13** Central American country, declared independence from Colombia in 1903 (6)
**16** 15th-century Spanish Queen of Castile, wife of Ferdinand II of Aragon (8)
**17** Mary ___ (1805–81), Jamaican-born nurse during the Crimean War (7)
**18** Ralph ___ (1914–94), American author of *Invisible Man* (1952) (7)
**22** US President William ___ (1843–1901), assassinated by Leon Czolgosz (8)
**25** Ship on which Ernest Shackleton and his men sailed to Antarctica in 1907 (6)
**26** "Land of Hope and Glory, Mother of the ___" – lyrics by AC Benson, 1902 (4)
**27** Revolution originating in Britain in the late 18th and early 19th centuries (10)
**30** 'Charles the ___', byname given to Charles V of France (1338–80) (4)
**31** Archaic unit of measurement, roughly the distance from the elbow to the tip of the middle finger (3)
**32** Geological epoch that began 56 million years ago (6)

## DOWN

**1** Victor ___ (1802–85), French author of *Les Misérables* (1862) (4)
**2** Huey ___ (1893–1935), Louisiana politician nicknamed 'The Kingfish' (4)
**3** ___ Putsch, failed Nazi uprising of 1923 (4,4)
**4** Lanarkshire town, formerly known for its weaving industry in the 18th century (7)
**5** City of Ancient Greece, capital of the Laconia region in southern Greece (6)
**6** Branch of Marxist theory developed in Russia in the early 20th century (10)
**7** Gregor ___ (1822–84), friar and pioneer of genetics (6)
**14** St Mary ___, medieval parish in London, now the site of the Gherkin skyscraper (3)
**15** Syracuse-born physicist, mathematician and inventor of the third century BC (10)
**19** Sir Edwin ___ (1802–73), English painter and sculptor well-known for his renderings of animals (8)
**20** Yoko ___ (b.1933), Tokyo-born artist and musician (3)
**21** John ___ (1820–93), Irish experimental physicist (7)
**23** Tony ___ (1925–2010), US actor born Bernard Schwartz, star of *Some Like it Hot* (6)
**24** Dutch city, home to a university founded in 1575 (6)
**28** Dome of the ___, seventh-century shrine in Jerusalem (4)
**29** Indigenous people of Hokkaido (Japan), Sakhalin (Russia), and Kuril Islands (4)

## YOU COULD WIN...

### In Search of Alfred the Great



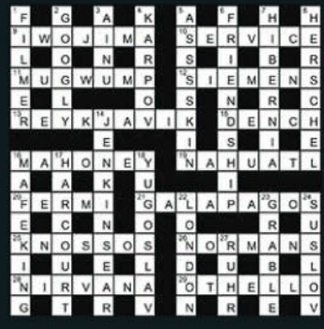

**by Edoardo Albert and Katie Tucker**
**An insightful look at the only English monarch ever to be called 'the Great', including the story of how Dr Tucker stumbled upon Alfred's pelvis bone in a cardboard box. Published by Amberley, £20.**

**BOOK WORTH £20** FOR THREE WINNERS

### HOW TO ENTER

Post entries to ***History Revealed*, October 2014 Crossword, PO Box 501, Leicester LE94 0AA** or email them to **october2014@historyrevealedcomps.co.uk** by noon on **15 October 2014**. By entering, participants agree to be bound by the terms and conditions shown in the box below. Immediate Media Co Ltd, publishers of *History Revealed*, would love to keep you informed by post or telephone of special offers and promotions from the Immediate Media Co Group. Please write 'Do Not Contact IMC' if you prefer not to receive such information by post or phone. If you would like to receive this information by email, please write your email address on the entry. You may unsubscribe from receiving these messages at any time. For more about the Immediate Privacy Policy see the box below.

## SOLUTION Nº 7



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The closing date and time is as shown under **How to Enter**, above. Entries received after that will not be considered. Entries cannot be returned. Entrants must supply full name, address and daytime phone number. Immediate Media Company (publishers of ***History Revealed***) will only ever use personal details for the purposes of administering this competition, and will not publish them or provide them to anyone without permission. Read more about the Immediate Privacy Policy at www.immediatemedia.co.uk/privacy-policy.

The winning entrants will be the first correct entries drawn at random after the closing time. The prize and number of winners will be as shown on the Crossword page. There is no cash alternative and the prize will not be transferable. Immediate Media Company Bristol Limited's decision is final and no correspondence relating to the competition will be entered into. The winners will be notified by post within 28 days of the close of the competition. The name and county of residence of the winners will be published in the magazine within two months of the closing date. If the winner is unable to be contacted within one month of the closing date, Immediate Media Company Bristol Limited reserves the right to offer the prize to a runner-up.

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# NEXT MONTH

ON SALE **16 OCTOBER 2014**

# CIVIL WAR

## THE DECADE THAT TORE BRITAIN APART

Revealing the truth behind the conflict that was so much more than just **the English Civil War**



GUY CARPENTER PHOTOGRAPHY

## ALSO NEXT MONTH...

**WORLD WAR I** CONQUERING EVEREST
**CIRCUMNAVIGATING THE GLOBE**
QUEEN BOUDICCA **NAZI BATTLESHIPS**
MOZART **NED KELLY** LORD LUCAN
**ANTONY & CLEOPATRA** Q&A **AND MORE...**

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# BE MY GUEST

Every issue, we ask a well-known personality to choose five guests from history to invite to their fantasy dinner party. This month's host is poet and playwright **Ian McMillan**

## SIR ALEC CLEGG

He was the great revolutionary of English education. He said that **anybody could be creative**, so as we sit around the dinner table, he'd remind us that we all are creative people. He would probably insist we all make a song about the first course, write a poem about the main and use the napkins to **draw a picture of the dessert**.

## ANEURIN BEVAN

A **great socialist** and, again, a visionary who said fantastic things. When things were being nationalised in the 1940s, he was the figurehead. He was the one saying "**We can do this!**". The idea that you can take things into public ownership is very untrendy these days – saying these words out loud actually makes me feel very old.

## GRACE DARLING

A **fantastic heroine**, Grace rowed out to the Farne Islands in 1838 to rescue shipwreck survivors in terrible weather. She became a great example to young women. There were icons of her everywhere – she was even **celebrated on the side of mustard pots**. I'd love to talk to her about the cult of celebrity.




## DANIEL DEFOE

He sort of **invented the novel**. With works like *Robinson Crusoe* and *A Tour Thro' The Whole Island Of Great Britain,* he was right on the cusp of **inventing the form** that we know now, and discovering new ways of writing prose. He'd be such an interesting chap. Also, on his tour of Britain, he came to Barnsley and didn't like it! I'd like to bring him back and say, "Look, it's fantastic!"

**"WE DON'T KNOW WHO INVENTED THE WHEEL, WE'LL CALL THEM OG – THE 'O' CAN REPRESENT THE WHEEL"**

## THE INVENTOR OF THE WHEEL

Obviously, we don't know what their name was – we'll call them Ug or Og. Let's call them Og – the 'O' can represent the wheel. They were so influential. **We take the wheel for granted today** but without it, we'd be stuffed. We should wheel Og into the dinner party in a wheelbarrow or on a unicycle. And serve them Wagon Wheels!

BBC RADIO 3

Ian McMillan presents *The Verb*, BBC Radio 3's 'cabaret of the word', which returns to the airwaves in September. Follow Ian at @IMcMillan.

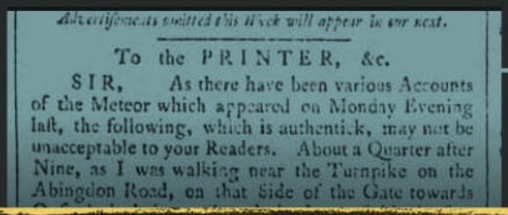
**NEXT MONTH'S HOST**
**ACTOR AND COMEDIAN, ROBERT LLEWELLYN**

ILLUSTRATION: JESS HIBBERT. INTERVIEW: NIGE TASSELL

SIR ALEC CLEGG COLLECTION/YORKSHIRE SCULPTURE PARK X1, ALAMY X2, BBC X1, THINKSTOCK X1

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Advertisements omitted this Week will appear in our next.

To the PRINTER, &c.

SIR, As there have been various Accounts of the Meteor which appeared on Monday Evening last, the following, which is authentick, may not be unacceptable to your Readers. About a Quarter after Nine, as I was walking near the Turnpike on the Abingdon Road, on that Side of the Gate towards

### 1783

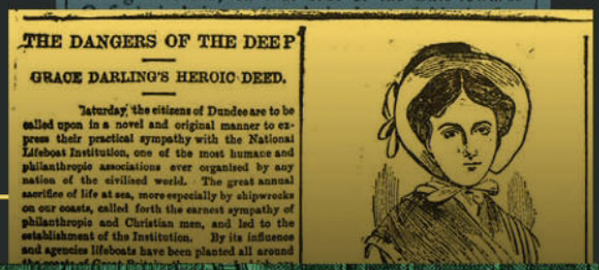
A fireball meteor was seen across the UK



### 1838

Grace Darling and her father became national heroes by saving passengers from the shipwreck, Forfarshire




THE DANGERS OF THE DEEP

GRACE DARLING'S HEROIC DEED.

Saturday, the citizens of Dundee are to be called upon in a novel and original manner to express their practical sympathy with the National Lifeboat Institution, one of the most humane and philanthropic associations ever organised by any nation of the civilised world. The great annual sacrifice of life at sea, more especially by shipwrecks on our coasts, called forth the earnest sympathy of philanthropic and Christian men, and led to the establishment of the Institution. By its influence and agencies lifeboats have been planted all around



### 1899

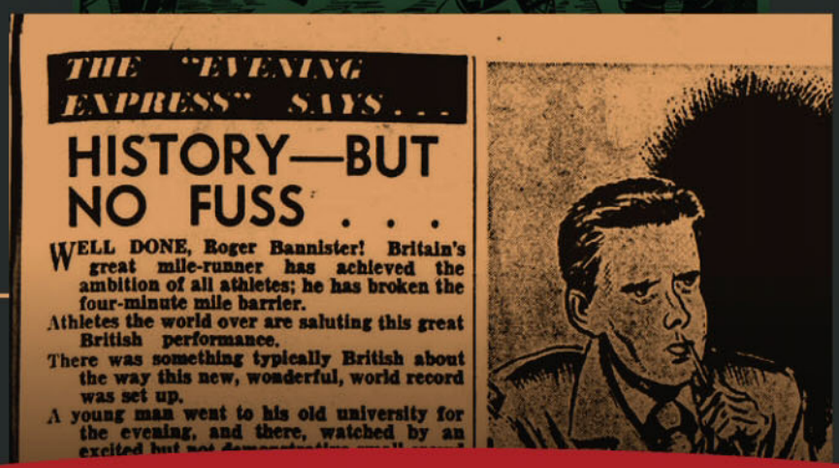
A 'Peeping Tom' was discovered in a ladies' swimming bath



### 1954

Roger Bannister became the first man to run a mile in under four minutes




THE "EVENING EXPRESS" SAYS . . .

HISTORY—BUT NO FUSS . . .

WELL DONE, Roger Bannister! Britain's great mile-runner has achieved the ambition of all athletes; he has broken the four-minute mile barrier.

Athletes the world over are saluting this great British performance.

There was something typically British about the way this new, wonderful, world record was set up.

A young man went to his old university for the evening, and there, watched by an excited but not


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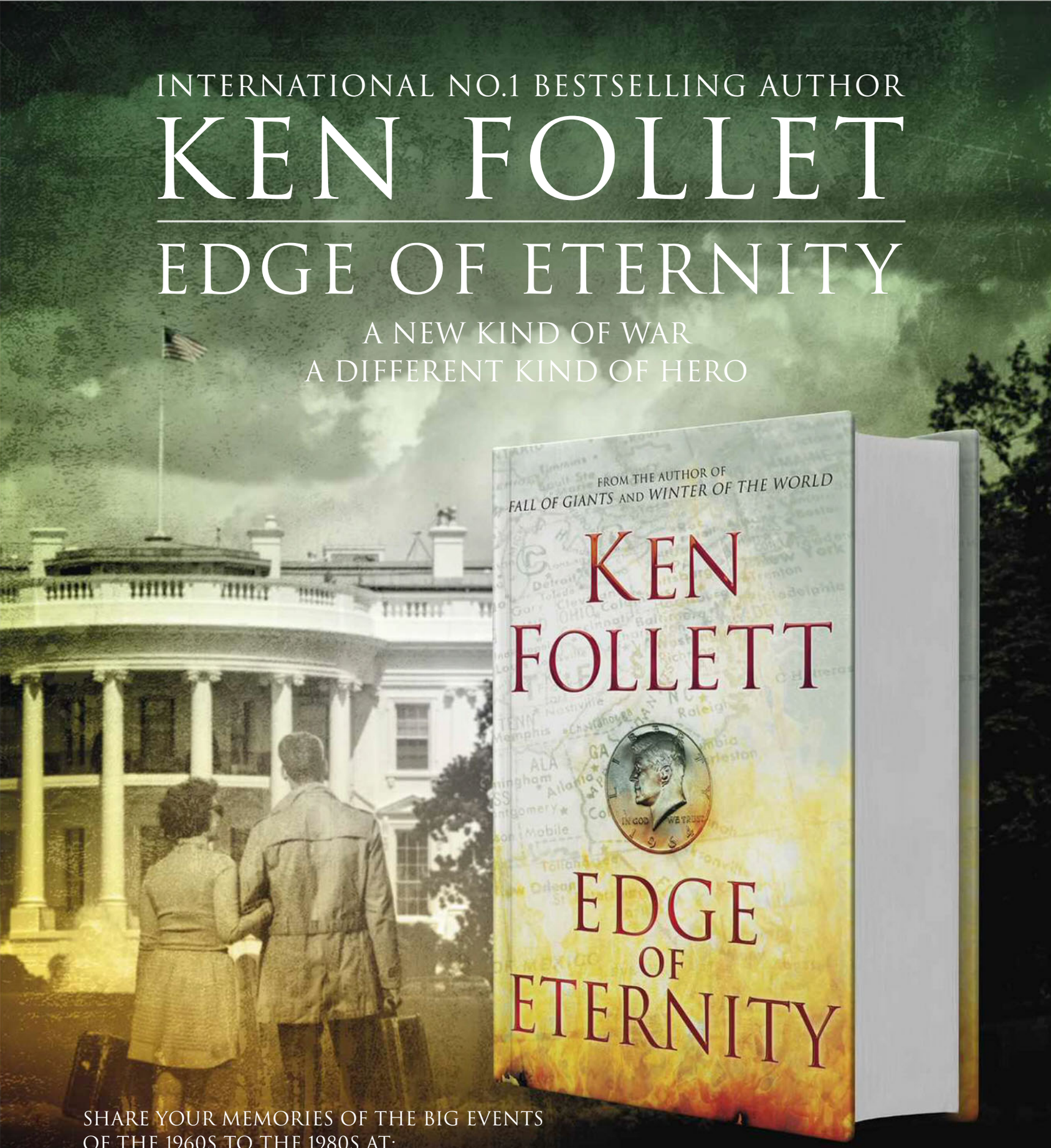
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